Discrimination — 1921.

SEGREGATION SIGNS ARE TAKEN DOWN AT CAPITAL

St. Louis Argus 3/11/21

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson states that in accordance with the campaign pledges that all segregation signs in the various departments would be taken down before "sundown on March 4th." He asked for special representatives to bestir themselves and locate some of the said signs. After a long and faithful look, it was discovered that the Democrats evidently "smelled a rat," for the "specials" returned without finding a sign anywhere. There are no segregation signs in Washington under the new administration.

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR, FALL TALKS STRAIGHT

Asks For Resignation Of All Who Cannot Work With Colored Assistant Secretary

POLL OF CABINET

Other Members Of Harding Family Working For Square Deal

Afro-American 4/8/21

(Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D. C., April 7—A Poll of the official family of President Harding shows Secretary Fall asking for the resignation of all who cannot work with his colored assistant former Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper and Secretary Mellen ordering segregation signs down.

Secretary of State Hughes is giving careful and sympathetic consideration to the problems of Liberia, Haiti and the Dominion government. His reception to the Liberian Commission was necessarily formal, but nevertheless cordial.

Attorney General Daugherty, through the department of Justice, is delving into the terrible peonage conditions in Georgia and the Mississippi delta. The protests of organizations and citizens generally, that are pouring into the President and Attorney General are being given careful consideration, and so far as the government is concerned, these conditions will be dealt with firmly.

Secretary of War Weeks has given assurnace to those who have talked with his that there will be nothing but a square deal in his department for all. He is thoroughly interested in disabled soldiers, and in fact, all of those who wore the Uniform in the World War, and who now uphold the honor of the flag.

Secretary of Labor Davis is demonstrating to the world that he believes in justice. In the recent Packers' hearing, the Secretary of Labor stood like a stone wall in defence of treating Negro labor fair.

Secretary of Navy Denby has been in the tropical waters surrounding the West Indies, and his opinions of conditions in Haiti will go a long way toward determining the program of achievement and justice in that republic.

Postmaster General Hays is everywhere preaching the gospel of "Merit and Justice." In denomination the Postmaster General is a Baptist, and is a past-master in the ability to deliver the "'rousements" which turn lethargy and injustice topsy-turvey.

Secretary of the Interior Fall, without any noise or excitement, dropped Lieut. Flipper into a berth, and gave him the opportunity to look after Alaskan Affairs. The "crocadile" tears of certain clerks who formally marched before the Secretary to announce that it would be impossible for them to serve in the department with a Colored American as chief did not move the secretary. His response was brief and to the point: "This desk of mine," he said, "is large enough to hold all the resignations of those who do not wish to work."

Secretary Mellon Lays Down Law

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon during a recent tour of one of the departments under his control, happened to cast his eye upon one of the isolated Wilson segregation signs. "What's this?" he asked sharply. The excited subordinate stammeringly attempted reply. "Never mind," broke in the Secretary, "Take it down at once, and I never want to see anything like it again. This is a government of all the people, without segregation."

Secretary of the Argiculture Walace and Secretary of Commerce Hoover will be found to be "Johnny on the spot," in the matter of holding the new ideals of fair play.

White Women Workers for Uncle Sam Object to Possibility.

Constitution 4/3/21

Washington, April 2.—Members of congress today received copies of a petition addressed to Mrs. Virginia Whitespeel, chairman of the national woman's republican committee of the District of Columbia, and signed by 508 white women employees in the offices of the register of the treasury, opposing appointment of a negro as register.

"We have been definitely informed," the signers of the petition declared, "that the appointment of a colored man as register of the treasury is being considered. The register's office is now very large and is doing responsible work. Its personnel consists of more than 900 clerks, mostly ex-service men and white women who are dependent upon their income here for support. For a negro to have jurisdiction over these clerks would be intolerable.

"It is true that colored men have served as registers of the treasury, but out of the twenty-two registers only four have been negroes. At no time when this office was under the supervision of a negro did the personnel consist of more than nineteen clerks and one messenger."

The signers of the petition, whose homes as given included 35 states, in a letter to members of congress enclosing the petition declares:

"This petition does not come from any political faction, nor was it instigated by southern prejudice. Northerners, southerners, easterners, democrats and republicans alike have set their signature thereto.

"In time of war it was thought inadvisable to put negro officers in charge of white troops. In times of peace it would certainly be inexpedient to give negroes jurisdiction over white citizens."

CLUB WOMAN PROTESTS TO HARDING ON SEGREGATION

Chicago defender 4/23/21

To His Excellency,
Warren G. Harding,
President of the United States.
Greetings:

An article has appeared in newspapers to the effect that members of Congress at Washington have received copies of a petition addressed to Mrs. Virginia White Speel, chairman of the National Woman's Republican Committee of the District of Columbia, and signed by five hundred and eight white women employed in the office of the Register of the Treasury, opposing appointment of a Negro as register.

In the name of 100,000 members of the National Association of Colored Women, I voice a protest against the attitude of any woman or set of women, as expressed in that petition, and file a counter-petition, in the light of the following facts:

Four men of the Negro race have served as Registers of the Treasury under former Republican administrations, viz: The Hon. B. K. Bruce of Mississippi, the Hon. Judson D. Lyons of Georgia, the Hon. W. T. Vernon of Kansas and the Hon. J. C. Napier of Tennessee. White women served in that office under these men, and the country did not hear of any one resigning because their chief was a Colored man.

The Negro race in this country has stood as a unit for Republicanism, and stands as a pillar of strength in upholding the present administration. We, therefore, ask in all fairness, is it to be deprived of a place in the nation's affairs, such as the position of Register of Treasury, merely because the "personnel (of that office) of more than 900 clerks, most ex-service men and white women who are dependent upon their income here for support?" Further, we have every reason to believe that these petitioners are Democrats appointed by a Democratic administration and have no claim to consideration on the part of a Republican administration.

Mr. President, if these clerks would find it "so intolerable" for a Negro to be chief in the department—if they cannot bear the odium—there are several hundred American Negro ex-service men who have fought for democracy and won high praise on foreign fields, ready to relieve their white brothers from the onerous task and save them from chagrin and sname. Furthermore, we have in the organization, that I have the honor to represent, 1,000 educated, competent, reliable women ready to fill with honor and integrity the places of those 508 petitioners.

We, therefore, ask you, Mr. President, not to be swayed in your purpose and better judgment by these petitioners. We beg you to see that justice be meted out to loyal, liberty-loving citizens of this great republic. Justice—even handed justice—without discrimination, without visible or mental reservation, is all the American Negro asks of our government at Washington. We believe that this request will be approved by you.

I have the honor, sir, to be
Yours sincerely,
HALLIE Q. BROWN,
President of the National Association of Colored Women.

Washington, D. C., April 21.—Race prejudice opened by the Wilson administration are healing slowly. The segregation signs in the Treasury were not pulled down until the lynx eyes of Secretary Mellon espied them and issued a peremtery order that they be moved. Then came the petition against the appointment of a Negro as Register of the Treasury. Failure is the forecast for the petition. However, in this connection, Congressman Martin C. Ansorge, of the 21st New York District, felt obliged to take steps to trace the origin of the petition and even went so far as to write to Mrs. Virginia White Speel, Chairman of the National Woman's Republican Committee as to her personal knowledge of the persons backing the effort to keep a Negro from the management of the Register's office. Mr. Christian advised the congressman that he bring the matter before the President and Mrs. Speel denied all knowledge concerning the petition.

Another bit of "small business" was pulled off last Tuesday night when the Negro High School cadets were barred from the annual review of the cadet corps of the Washington High Schools. Superintendents Frank Ballow and assistant Superintendent Stephen E. Kramer are declared to be the responsible parties in this proceeding.

Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty has come out, flat-footedly, for justice and fair play for all in the administration of his office. He made this known the other night in an address he delivered before the local Onio State Society. He declared, among other things, "The Department of Justice must and shall be respected by every good, law-abiding, loyal American citizen, and it shall be feared, and its power avoided by every un-American citizen. A man must love his country or he must leave it."

Congressman Slemp stated to the Associated Negro Press representative that it is not the purpose or object to eliminate the Negroes from the Republican party, and that he believes by proper understanding a much larger vote can be obtained for the party in the South. Congressman Slemp is much concerned about the attitude of the colored voters of his own district, who opposed him last fall and made his re-election for a time look very uncertain.

By the terms of the resolution adopted in Chicago, it is necessary for the committee to make its final by July 7, before the entire committee. It can be stated authoritatively that the final report will contain a propositios calculated to be helpful to voters, or maintain the present organizations, rather than eliminate anyone. The alertness of colored leaders, the power of the Negro press and the state of mind of the colored citizens, and the effect on next year's elections, together with a new desire to be fair, are among the things that have caused the sub-committee to go very slowly.

Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson is in receipt of a copy of resolutions from a gathering of leading white republicans in eGorgia, held last week, in which he is unanimously endorsed as national committeeman, duly elected and qualified, and a prayer to the National Committee to recognize him as the person whom patronage favors are granted, as in other states, regardless of race or color. The endorsement came as a total surprise to Col. Johnson, and the gathering was the largest held in Atlanta in years. In another statement one of the leading white citizens stated that developments in Georgia peonage cases proved that not only was Johnson's last year Chicago testimony true, but that "it was a zephyr compared to a whirlwind."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

FALSE PROPAGANDA.

Washington Bee 4/9/21

The Evening Star of April 3 published an article of which the following is an excerpt:

"Members of Congress have received copies of a petition addressed to Mrs. Virginia White Speel, chairman of the National Woman's Republican Committee of the District of Columbia, and signed by 508 white women employees in the office of the Register of the Treasury, opposing appointment of a Negro as Register."

The Bee, upon reading the article, proceeded at once to investigate for the purpose of giving its readers the facts concerning the report. While not completed, the result of its findings so far are that Mrs. Virginia White Speel knows nothing of any such petition, nor has she had any presented to her. There is no woman in the country who has done more for the race or who has worked in greater harmony with the colored-American people than has Mrs. Virginia White Speel. Beware of false propaganda!

Washington Tribune (Rel) 4/9/21

A PERURILE PROTEST

A petition was circulated in Washington last week signed by 508 white women in the Treasury Department protesting against the appointment of a colored man to the office of Register of the Treasury. At once the white south, the Lily White Republicans arose as one man and gave their unqualified endorsement to this petition. Horrors! That some delicate creatures should be "bossed" by a Negro! Unthinkable.

Whether or not President Harding will heed this petition of 508, or whether the United States Senate, in the event that he does not heed it, will refuse to confirm the appointment is to be seen. In the matter of the appointment of George Harvey to the post of Ambassador to Great Britain, President Harding showed that he was possessed of "abdominal adequacy." Harvey goes to St. James and the captious critics may nurse their sore heads.

We believe that President Harding will possess a like abdominal adequacy in the matter of the appointment of a colored man. Will the Senate be lured by the siren song of the Lily Whites? Or will it allow sentiment to overbalance hard common sense?

These 508 women—what do they represent? 508 votes? Perhaps more than likely not. Influence? Probably not. Brains? Unquestionably not, or they would realize that the District of Columbia is after all only a small bit of the United States, and that in the last analysis it has nothing to give to a party in the way of votes, patronage, influence, or aid in time of political stress. As against these 508 hysterical women with their eighteenth century appeal to prejudice and dishonest feminine clamor for chivalry—old stuff, every bit of it,—we must put the desires of 12,000,000 colored people. It is not that the office of the Register of the Treasury is an important one to the colored people—after all, it carries a pitifully inadequate salary. But it is the fact that the colored men and women who helped put the present administration in power have been led to expect that one of the race would be placed in this position. And if it is not done, the inference will be that the clamor of 508 women, has moved the President from the firm position which he appears to want to take.

From the present attitude of Secretary Mellon it would seem that he has no patience with lily-whiteism. We hope that he and all others, like Secretary Fall, whose "desk is large enough to hold all the resignations of those who do not want to work under a colored chief" will continue their manly attitude. They may as well. It is useless for the Republican party to cater to the South. It only spells disaster, and the solid south will continue to be solid as long as there is a black man in this country. It would be infinitely better for the administration to turn its attention to the black vote in the north, where it is often the balance of power. The calmly watching colored vote of the north is far more important than the hysterical sob stuff of a lot of silly women.

RACE ISSUE RAISES STORM AT CAPITAL

Guardian 4/9/21

Race Issue Raises Storm At Capitol
Colored Accuse The "Higher-Ups."

Washington, D. C., April 2, 1921—The race issue broke in the treasury department today and promises to give President Harding, Secretary Mellon and others in the new administration many unhappy days.

Five hundred young women clerks and stenographers of the office of the registrar of the treasury, have petitioned Congressmen to oppose a tentative program to put a colored man over them. In strong and vigorous language the employees protest.

In response to this movement of the white workers of the registrar's office, colored editors charge that "prominent officials urge the clerks" on. Secretary Mellon has been informed of the situation and is trying to stop the row but it is at white heat.

Every Member Gets Copy

Five hundred and eight names were signed to the paper that has stirred such a storm. Every member of congress in Washington was handed a copy of it, and it was accompanied by a letter saying "will you kindly give the enclosed your earnest attention."

"This petition does not come from any political faction, nor was it instigated by southern prejudice. Northerners, easterners, southerners, westerners, democrats, and republicans alike have set their signatures hereto. In time of war it was thought inadvisable to put colored officers in charge of white troops. In times of peace it would certainly be inexpedient to give colored jurisdiction over white citizens.

Appeal To Congress

"As citizens of the United States of America we appeal to you a member of congress of these United States to us your influence to prevent the appointment of a colored man to the office of registrar of the treasury."

The petition, which was also addressed to Mrs. Virginia White Speel, chairman of the National Women's Republican Party, of the District of Columbia, says:

"We the undersigned white women employees of the treasury respectfully peition that you and the women's republican party, use your persuasion against the appointment of a colored man as registrar of the U. S. Treasury."

Higher Ups Behind Protest

"The real people behind this protest," the Washington Colored American, Negro Daily, says "are higher up and their names do not appear on the protest. Disgusting and uncomplimentary remarks are alleged to have been made by these propagandists against the president himself, and they viciously attacked those who were bold and honest enough to refuse to be intimidated."

It is understood that Senator Penrose will have a say so in the naming of the registrar of the treasury. More than 150 applications, most of them from colored men, have been sent in for the position.

Senator Penrose's recent statement here on he rights of the colored people has started a lively discussion. It helped to fan the trouble in the treasury department into a big blaze.

ONE YEAR

Guardian 4/9/21

On Thursday of this week, April 7, 1921, Editor Trotter was 49 years old. The day was two and one-half years after the death of his faithful wife which was a tragic blow, and one and one half years after the death of his noble mother, in whose deaths he lost the two most devotedly interested in his fight against the South and Color discrimination.

On April 7 of last year the editor lectured in Rochester, the home of Douglass. Then he continued agitation for rights on that tour in Penn., Ohio, W. Va., Mich., Indiana and Illinois, making about 30 speeches up to nearly the middle of May.

The latter part of May he started on a tour through New Jersey, New York, Penn., Ohio, Mich., Illinois, Mo., Kansas, into Colorado and then back through Kansas, Mo., to Illinois, and thence home, urging the cause of democracy for the race and ever extending the reach of this organ for rights for Colored Americans. Labor Day saw the start of another campaigning trip with the first lecture at Chicago, then in Marion, Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind., back to Chicago, than from Illinois into Wisconsin, Iowa, Mo., Kansas, back into Missouri, Ill. into Ky., Ohio, Maryland, Ohio, Mich., to Chicago, then back to Boston. These speeches dealt with the betrayal of our equal rights by a Democratic president, the last speech in

On the first Sunday of the new year 1921, Editor Trotter spoke for Equality of Rights at Brockton, Mass. Then, via Washington, D. C., he made the second address at Fort Wayne, Ind., and journeyed through Chicago to Iowa, Minn., Iowa again, Nebraska, Kansas, on to Arizona by way of Okla., Texas and New Mexico, thence into California and to the Pacific Ocean. He then spoke from San Diego in extreme south up along the coast through Cal. and Oregon to Seattle, Washington, then in Montana Utah, Wyoming into Colorado, thence into Kans., Nebraska, back to Iowa where he spoke at Waterloo, Wednesday of this week, April 6, 1921. These lectures all urged the race to organize to regain civil rights in there states. And he is still speaking in Iowa.

Every speech was for justice for the race, for assertion of rights by its members, the entire lecturing being a face-to-face crusade for liberty and equality. He so arranged matters that nearly every audience heard a practical and full discussion of local conditions and against self-segregation by Louis F. Baldwin, a native Bostonian, uncompromising and able, who he had go with him, as traveling manager, an unselfish service. The people were urged to organize equal rights leagues. A number of times the editor spoke for N. A. A. C. P. branches, exemplifying a broad spirit of co-operation. Altogether many whites were auditors. The audience was chiefly white in the au-

Ypsilanti, Mich., at the Central college, Fayetteville, Mo., all whites at ditorium of the Normal Institute at this Southern school ,at the evening service at the Methodist church, Clinton, Iowa, and finally in the House of Representatives at Lincoln, Nebraska.

The editor as an official of the Nat'l Equal Rights League engineered a national conference to state the political demands of the race during primaries for presidential candidates in April at Chicago. In June he headed a delegation which secured the statement from Candidate Harding, with reference to federal segregation, that "I believe in democracy in the full," and later, at Marion, with Pres. Taylor, "If the U. S. cannot prevent segregation in its own service, we are in

no sense a democracy." He spoke nearly every night from Sept. 18 to Nov. 2, for the election of the Republican presidential nominee, and the uprooting of Wilsonism, also helping arrange the annual meeting of the National Equal Rights League which officially favored a Republican president. He appeared before the census committe of congress for reduction.

He has maintained the Guardian, by the aid of faithful employees, as an organ that has been uncompromising and has opposed every form of Color segregation, forced or voluntary, and every encroachment of segregation upon Boston.

Personally he has "faced the music" by applying for accommodation and service in hotels, restaurants, barber shops and soda fountains in the Eastern, Middle and Western states, trying to sue in several cases though hindered by necessarily keeping on the go. This is practising what you preach. This record in brief is given once a year for Guardian readers and patrons.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Discrimination – 1921. Alabama.

SPECIAL DELIVERY MESSENGERS REMOVED

The Savannah Journal 5-21-21

It was to say the least, radical upon the part of the Savannah Postoffice to hand to every colored **Special delivrey** messenger, the "pink slip." No such act was ever done by the Postoffice before.

We understand the cause assigned was that the white boys who will be employed can develope into clerks. Negro boys **could** develope into clerks—they have done so in this and every large office in the South.

As an illustration, in the Montgomery, Ala, office the entire department is in the hands of Negro men. This has been the case for many years. We did service as a postal clerk twenty-five or more years and that office and the Savannah office were our terminals. We never, during these years, saw a white clerk in the mailing department; but we have seen colored clerks in all of the departments of that office. We cannot agree, therefore, that the cause is just and do not believe that a democratic nor a r e p u b l i can administration would endorse the act assigning the alleged **cause** as a just one.

The power of a postmaster is absolute but his acts are not final but subjective. We do not know if any other cause be assigned than the one here given, for the displacement of **Negro Special Delivery Messengers.** But we do know that a real **cause** should be necessary to keep these boys out. As we stated before a postmaster has the power to remove but he may not have the power to make the removal stay.

We regret much that **our** post office should be forced to make such drastic and wholesale removals. It is not the Savannah spirit. It does not chime with the Savannah custom. We hope the post office will see fit to reverse itself until a **cause** that is a cause arises to warrant summary and lump removals.

NEGRO MASON IS FORCED TO TAKE OFF PIN

Birmingham Reporter

Mr. Aaron Jackson writes a letter to the Editor of The Birmingham Reporter complaining of an attack made upon him by a Southern Railroad Detective who forced him at the point of a pistol, according to his statement, to remove his Shriners Pin and not to be caught with it on again. Mr. Jackson evidently feels that that section of the Black Belt is not good soil for Masonic demonstrations, especially as it regards members of our race. He makes a suggestion that it would be dangerous for the August Grand Lodge to assemble in Selma. This is the second complaint made from Selma respecting the annual meeting of the order. Here is Mr. Jackson's letter:

Selma, Ala., May 25, 1921.

To The Birmingham Reporter:

Saturday, May 21st, the Southern Railroad Detective drew a pistol on me, made me pull of my Shrine pin, told me don't let him see me with it on again, do it will be trouble. This being the case it would be dangerous for our Grand Lodge to meet here in Selma at the appointed time. Trouble took place leading from Suggsvile, Alabama to Selma, Alabama on train No. 24, 7:50 at night.

Yours in A. F. and A. M.,
(Signed) AARON JACKSON.
1200 Sylvan Street, Selma, Ala.

INSUR. CO. PROTESTS JIM CROW ELEVATORS

New York Age 6-9-21

Special to The New York Age

Birmingham, Ala.—Because of restrictions upon the use by colored people of elevators in the Jefferson County Bank building, the Lincoln Reserve Life Insurance Company, an interracial corporation, has refused to continue occupying office quarters in that building. Dr. L. B. Moore, formerly dean at Howard University, Washington, is national field executive of this company, and has established headquarters at 220-221 Pythian Temple, this city.

Insurance experts under Dr. Moore's supervision, conducted a two weeks' school session for the scientific study of life insurance, with fourteen men registering and completing the course. These men, coming from various schools and colleges, including Howard, Bates, Harvard, Oberlin, Fisk, Morehouse, Columbia, Morgan and Gammon, have all ben employed by the Lincoln Reserve with a minimum salary of $100 per month and commissions.

The national field executive, who is active in several states, making openings for qualified men looking to business careers, announces that the next session of the school will be held September 5th.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Discrimination – 1921.

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON ICE CREAM SITUATION

Not Brotherhood worker 21

As we go to press a critical situation as to ice cream brews in the Nation's Capital which will be given in detail in our next issue. As a synopsis, the firm from which practically all of the race obtain its cream direct and indirect, gave free ice cream to the children a few Saturdays ago and newspapers printed items that free cream would be served the white children at a certain hour and colored children would be treated later. All of the colored drug stores in the city are handling this make of ice cream and such a howl from the colored people went up that the Druggists' Association called a special meeting and sent a committee to confer with the firm in question as to the printed reports. The committee were told that a retraction would be made satisfactory to them and as they dictated it, and although Dr. W. H. Jackson, secretary-treasurer very frankly worded this retraction, the newspapers carried only a part of it, which was not satisfactory to the druggists and the colored public. Dr. E. F. Harris, the organizer and former secretary of the Association, has taken a hand in the matter and is making a very rigid investigation.

BE SURE AND READ OUR NEXT ISSUE.

Southerners Want Negroes Barred From House Cafe

New York Age – 12/31/21

(Special to The New York Age.)

Washington, D. C.—Congressmen from Southern States are protesting against the serving of Negroes in the House of Representatives restaurant in the Capitol. Representative Aswell of Louisiana is responsible for the latest ebullition.

A few days ago he wrote a letter to Representative Ireland, Republican, of Illinois, who is chairman of the committee which is in charge of the restaurant management, declaring that he had seen four Negroes eating in the restaurant during the last few days and wanting to know under whose authority they were admitted. Southern congressmen, he said, wanted to know if this was to be the practice under the present Administration "so they may know whether to keep their families, friends and themselves away."

The restaurants in the Capitol have always been open to the citizens of the country, regardless of race, but few colored customers have been served. Occasionally parties sightseeing have found it convenient to patronize these places and they were served without question until the Wilson Administration. There was some question of discrimination in the Senate restaurant which called forth letters of protest from a number of prominent colored men and organizations.

It is pointed out that the Representatives and their families have easy access to a number of convenient restaurants and hotels that are not available to Negro citizens. Inquiries coming from various sections of the country indicate that much interest is being exercised by the people as to the attitude of the Republican congressmen in the matter of closing the House restaurant to any class of American citizens, and especially as to whether the Republican majority will be dominated by the wishes of the Southerners.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
DEC 17

Discrimination — 1921

Georgia.

TEXT AND PRETEXT

M. ASHBY JONES.

An Amendment to the Christian Commission.

Perhaps it would be difficult for the average layman to understand the shock which the ministers of religion received on Tuesday morning when they read in the papers that our municipal council had undertaken, in a legal ordinance, to censor their ministry, and to prescribe limitations as to where, and with whom, people should worship. I am quite sure that this modern "twelve," who with such cheerful courage assumed the functions of the ancient ecclesiastical council, were not familiar with the history of this kind of legislation. It is nothing less than the story of the struggle for religious freedom, whose pages are radiant revelations of the heroic spirits of men and women, who have gladly died on battlefield or at the stake, rather than have their souls imprisoned by the bigotry of tyrants.

One wonders if these twelve politico-religious legislators have ever read the credentials of the Christian ministry. Let me write it down clearly, and then place beneath this commission delivered from the "mountain top," the modern amendment delivered from the pinnacle of the city hall.

The Commission vs. a Prohibition.

"And Jesus came unto them, and spake unto them, saying: All authority hath been given unto me in heaven and earth. Go ye, therefore, and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them into the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I command you; and lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

Now read the deliverance of the Atlanta council, which forbids "any priest, archbishop, prelate, preacher, pope, minister of the gospel, or pastor in any church, or other person or persons, to maintain any house, church or other edifice for the joint congregation and worship of white and colored people, either at such religious services, or any preliminary services, mass or Sunday school.

How far would Christianity have gotten if it had been imprisoned within the Atlanta ordinance? One's mind turns instinctively to the marvelous story of Pentecost. "Parthians and Medes and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, in Judea and Cappadocia, in Pontus and Asia, in Phrygia and Rome, both Jews and Proclytes, Cretans and Arabians, we do hear them speaking in our tongues the mighty works of God."

In Search of a Record.

Of course, Mayor Key, as we all expected, in accord with his splendid record along this line, vetoed this wretched resolution. Nevertheless, we ought to sit down with the truth, as disagreeable as it is, that twelve men, a majority of our council, voted to annul the great commission of Christ, violate the constitutional rights of the citizens of Georgia, and attempt to silence the ministers of religion. We are forced, here at least, to inquire into motives, and examine the spirit out of which so horrid a thing could have been born.

Was it a blow struck at some particular church? By what right does our municipal government strike at any religious group, no matter how radically its members may disagree with, or condemn, that group, as private citizens? It seems to me that nothing so horrid and hurtful to our peace and prosperity has found expression in the life of our beloved city as this type of religious persecution. And if not for the sake of our Christianity and our loyalty to the American ideal, then for sheer commercial reasons, we ought to face the fact, that to allow this spirit to grow, will eventually seriously injure the reputation of Atlanta with the rest of the nation.

A Southern Tradition.

Or do these members of council genuinely fear that religious ministry to the negroes will lead to so-called "social equality," or race amalgamation? One of the sweetest stories in the history of the south is the story of the religious work of the white people among the negroes. The most beautiful letter which Stonewall Jackson ever wrote, was written to his pastor, Dr. White, in Lexington, tenderly inquiring after his Sunday school class of negro boys. It was just after Second Manassas, but instead of writing of that great victory, he writes begging his pastor to see that these negro boys are not neglected during his absence. And this was typical of the attitude of our fathers and mothers. I received as a sacred inheritance from the chaplain of Robert Edward Lee the sacred example of a well-nigh matchless ministry to the negroes of the south. And if that ordinance had ever become a law, in obedience to the spirit of my Father, I should have very quickly furnished a test case as to its constitutionality.

I refuse to entertain the suggestion that this resolution had any political motive. Playing politics is bad enough in any form. But when men are willing to play with the sacred rights of human beings by arousing religious and racial hatreds, they should be recognized as public enemies. I very much prefer to believe that these gentlemen belong to that large company "who know not what they do."

SIMS SCORES MAYOR FOR RACIAL LAW VETO

Atlanta Constitution 11/25/21 Ga.

Councilman Walter A. Sims, of the ninth ward, the father of the ordinance passed by council Monday, designed to prevent the worship of whites and negroes in the same churches in Atlanta, Thursday criticized Mayor Key severely for vetoing the ordinance. Mayor Key Thursday night said he had no answer to make to the councilman.

Declaring that Mayor Key was "playing both ends against the middle," and that by his veto "double-crossed" the supporters of the ordinance, in that the mayor had "instigated the introduction of the ordinance," Councilman Sims declared his intention of making a determined fight on the floor of council to pass the measure over the mayor's veto.

"Jim Key himself was one of the strongest agitators for such a measure last year," Councilman Sims continued. "When Governor Allen, of Kansas, spoke in Atlanta last fall, Mayor Key talked to me about such a law, and asked me to introduce the ordinance in council. He has just 'double-crossed' it, that's all.

Attacks the Mayor.

"I think any man who will do what Mayor Key has done about this ordinance—that is, ask me to introduce it and then when a bunch of preachers comes up to his office and raises a row, to turn right around and veto it,—is nothing more than a spineless ass," declared Councilman Sims.

That the ordinance was aimed at any particular religious sect was denied by Councilman Sims, who said he still thought the proposed law was a good one.

Wednesday representatives of the Christian council called on Mayor Key and urged that the ordinance be vetoed. Declaring that he "would rather go to jail and rot there before he would obey such a law," Rev. W. H. Major, of the Capitol Avenue Baptist church, expressed his views on the matter. Dr. Major declared that the 900,000 Baptists in the state of Georgia would stand as one man on the question of religious liberty, which was infringed, he said, by the ordinance.

In September the ordinance was first introduced in council and was referred to the ordinance committee which held several hearings. On two occasions, according to Councilman Alvin R. Richards, representatives of the Catholic churches of the city appeared and protested against the passage of the ordinance.

Mayor Key's Letter.

Mayor Key's reasons for vetoing the ordinance were set forth in a letter addressed by him to the general council. The letter follows:

November 28, 1921.

To the General Council of the City of Atlanta.

Gentlemen: I am returning without my approval an ordinance adopted by the general council, November 21, 1921, prohibiting any act of joint worship of the white and colored people of this community. I had had in mind a public hearing on this matter before rendering a decision, but I have been advised by a number of people, for whose judgment I have great respect, that a public hearing would only tend to add to the irritation of the community on the subject rather than allay it. Therefore, I have decided to give my opinion on it without further consideration.

I believe firmly in the general proposition of separation of the races in this community. I think that is best for both. We have many mutual problems to solve which should be solved together, but acting in separate groups. This is the imperious decree of society which we enjoy at this time. But there are certain things into which the legislative enactment should not attempt to go, and this is one of them. If causes for irritation, have arisen, and I dare say they have, the subject should be approached differently and a sympathetic cooperation asked for, and a solution sought in the interest of the whole community, without resort to the cold edict of some legislative authority.

This ordinance will, and does, invade that which is a matter of conscience with a great many people. The results that could be gained are of very doubtful value, and on the whole I regard the legislation as very unwise and one that would produce a great deal more trouble and irritation than it would allay.

I will not indulge in any extensive discussion of this subject, but content myself with the brief statement as above.

Respectfully,

JAMES L. KEY, Mayor.

MINISTER TO SPEAK ON SEGREGATION LAW

Atlanta Constitution 11/27/21

Rev. W. J. DeBardeleben, pastor of Payne Memorial Methodist church, corner Luckie and Humphreys streets, will take as the subject of his next Sunday morning at the 11 o'clock service the recent action of council in passing an ordinance preventing negroes from attending white churches and prohibiting white ministers from carrying the gospel to negroes in their houses of worship.

Dr. DeBardeleben was one of the many ministers of Atlanta who protested against the ordinance and urged its veto.

"I am going to give my reasons for my position in my sermon Sunday morning," said Mr. DeBardeleben, "and I invite the public to come out and hear me."

A PERNICIOUS MEASURE.

It is to be hoped that the mayor's veto of the ordinance making it a crime for white people in Atlanta to teach negroes to be good citizens by giving them the benefit of religious instruction will end this remarkable agitation of racial intolerance.

The only surprising thing about it all is that council should ever have committed itself to approval of such an ordinance, especially in the face of the ruling by the city attorney that even if enacted into law it would be unconstitutional.

The passage of this ordinance, by a vote of twelve to eleven, resulted in an immediate protest from the ministers of Atlanta, who declared that it was a blow, not only at good citizenship, but at religious freedom. They very properly took the position that if the ordinance should become law it would be disregarded by the ministers and appeal would be taken to the courts.

Reduced to its last analysis, the ordinance would make it a criminal offense for white people to teach religion and good citizenship to negroes.

No white man would be permitted to go inside of a negro church for that purpose, nor would a negro be permitted to hear the Word of God preached even from the vantage point of the gallery of a white church.

Such legislation would be a repudiation of every dollar that has been spent and of every life that has been sacrificed in all these years by the good people of this country in sending missionaries to Africa to carry the light of the Cross into the pagan darkness of that continent as it was found by the white man—and which continent, by the efforts and sacrifices of these very missionaries, has largely been redeemed to Christianity and civilization.

It would be an assault upon the very fundamentals of the Christian religion, and, more than that, it would be a barrier against the spread of the ideals of good citizenship.

It is the duty of the white race to assist, by every possible means, in making good citizens of the large element of our citizenry that is represented by the black race, composed of men, women and children who will be either good citizens or bad; either Christians in the broader sense of the word, or criminals.

Many of the leaders of the negro race are co-operating in every possible way with the white race to secure for the rank and file of the negroes the benefit of the white man's centuries of experience in Christianity and civilization, so that the negroes might profit by good example and as a result of this edifying influence, be made good citizens instead of becoming an extra burden upon the community as criminals.

The solution of all that is involved in the "race problem" is to be reached ultimately through applied Christianity, the basis of which is justice and fair treatment—both of which are flaunted

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by this action of council!

Considering all that is involved in it, it is not to be wondered at that the ministers of the churches of this city promptly rose in revolt against this intolerant proposal.

And the fact that eleven members of council voted against it while only twelve voted in the affirmative, indicates very clearly that it will be impossible to muster the two-thirds voting strength necessary to override the veto.

Let us hope that this will be the last of it.

"DOUBLE CROSS" CHARGED TO KEY

Atlanta Ga. Constitution 11/27/21

Sims Asserts He Had Submitted Segregating Law to Mayor Before Introducing It in Council.

Councilman Walter A. Sims renewed Saturday his charges that Mayor Key "double-crossed" him when last week he vetoed the ordinance adopted by city council barring whites and blacks from attending the same house of worship or same school, and made public a letter to substantiate his claim that he had submitted the segregating ordinance to the mayor before introducing it in council.

"I am inclosing you herewith a copy of an ordinance which I propose to introduce at the next meeting of the city council," states the communication. "You and I have talked casually about this matter, and I will thank you to please criticise this ordinance and let me know what you think of the same."

Theaters Were Included.

The councilman stated that this ordinance included theaters, but they were later eliminated after theater managers showed him that the races were segregated in the playhouses.

In a communication addressed to The Constitution the councilman stated Saturday that since the mayor vetoed the ordinance he had been informed that "there are white children in Atlanta attending negro schools," and declared it his purpose to appeal to the southern manhood in the city council to enact the ordinance over the mayor's veto.

Superintendent of Schools W. A. Sutton, whose notice was called to the statement of Mr. Sims, asserted that "there is no mixing of the races in the Atlanta public schools."

Mayor Key had no reply to make to the councilman's charges. "I don't care to make any further statement," was the only comment he had to offer.

Letter of Sims.

The letter of Councilman Sims, with the ordinance which council passed and the mayor vetoed, is as follows:

Editor Constitution: I have had so many people, not only in Atlanta, but throughout the state, to write me for a copy of the segregation ordinance which I introduced in council and which was passed at the last meeting of council and which the mayor vetoed, that I will thank you to please publish the same in your next issue.

"This is the ordinance which Mayor Key and myself discussed as we passed the Catholic church on North Boulevard on a Sunday afternoon last fall when Governor Allen, of Kansas, spoke at the Auditorium.

"Mayor Key urged me to introduce the ordinance and stated that he would back me up in it.

"I succeeded in having the ordinance passed so as the mayor could back me up, and then to my surprise, when some of our beloved ministers approached him, he went into hysterics about the ordinance being 'unwise, inappropriate, and dealing with matters that should be dealt with socially without legislation.'

"To prove that I submitted this ordinance to Mayor Key before its introduction, and to prove that I had the churches and schools included in the original ordinance, together with the theaters, I submit a letter wich I sent him at the time the ordinance was submitted to him, which letter is as follows:

"Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1921.—Hon. James L. Key, City Hall, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Mr. Mayor: I am enclosing you herewith a copy of an ordinance which I propose to introduce at the next meeting of the city council. You and I have talked casually about this matter, and I will thank you to please criticise this ordinance and let me know what you think of the same.

"In my opinion, negroes should not be permitted to attend theaters where white women are exposed, and this is one of the things which I desire to correct, as well as to prevent white and colored people from going to the same church and mass.

"With assurance of my esteem, and with every good wish, I am sincerely yours,

"WALTER A. SIMS."

Conference Is Held.

"Mayor Key, as soon as he received this ordinance with the theaters included in it, notified the theatrical people in Atlanta and they called upon me, and after conferring with them, I was convinced that I could not get the ordinance passed with the theaters included and that since the two races were segregated in the theaters, I thought that I would get the schools and churches segregated, thus relieving as much as possible the objectionable things which the mayor, as well as many thousands of other people, had suggested to me should be remedied.

"There is nothing in this ordinance which prevents white preachers from preaching to negro congregations, and nothing in this ordinance which prevents negro preachers from preaching to white congregations. The only thing that is prohibited in this ordinance is the joint congregation of the two races.

"I have been informed since the mayor vetoed this ordinance, that there are white children in Atlanta attending negro schools, and it is my purpose to appeal to the southern manhood in the city council and ask them to enact this ordinance over the mayor's veto.

"Very truly yours,

"WALTER A. SIMS."

The Sims Ordinance.

Following is the Sims ordinance, above referred to:

By Councilman Sims: Be it ordained by the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, as follows:

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any priest, bishop, archbishop, prelate, preacher, pope, minister of the gospel or pastor of any church, or other person or persons within the limits of the city of Atlanta, to maintain any house, church or other edifice for the joint congregation and worship of white and colored people, either at such religious services or any preliminary service, mass, or Sunday school.

Section 2. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that it shall likewise be unlawful for any person to maintain any place, house or other building for the joint congregation of white and colored children at any Sunday school, day school, public or private school for instructions of any kind.

Section 3. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that any parent, guardian, or other person having the control or custody of any minor child who shall permit it to attend any Sunday school, day school, or other school for instructions of any kind wherein the white and colored races are jointly and collectively instructed, shall be deemed to be guality of disorderly conduct.

Section 4. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, upon conviction in the recorder's court of the city of Atlanta, be fined not less than $50 nor more than $100, or serve not less than 30 days upon the public works of said city of Atlanta, either or both in the discretion of the recorder.

Race Segregation Plan in Churches Opposed by Pastor

Atlanta Constitution 11/28/21

Disapproval of the "worship ordinance," passed recently by council, but vetoed by Mayor Key, was expressed in a sermon delivered at Payne Memorial Methodist Episcopal church at 11 o'clock Sunday morning by Rev. William J. DeBardeleben, pastor.

Mr. DeBardeleben declared that by the terms of the proposed ordinance, which draws the color line in places of worship, "if Christ Himself should return to earth, taking upon Himself the form of a white man, as He did before, He would by law be debarred from every negro church in Atlanta." He said that the proposed ordinance "is illustrative of the problems that Christians are called upon to solve just now."

The text chosen by Mr. DeBardeleben was "I am debtor both to the Greeks, and to the Barbarians; both to the wise, and to the unwise," and was taken from Romans 1:14. "These words of the apostle to the Gentiles in the early dawn of Christianity," said Mr. DeBardeleben, "show that he had caught a vision of his responsibility, and that it was his God-given plan to carry out literally the last command of the Master

We Are Beneficiaries.

"We today," he continued, "are beneficiaries of this great personality, and of the forces that He put in motion. Our homes are safe; our bank vaults are secure; our business prospers; our flag of freedom is unfurled because Christians through the ages have caught the spirit embodied in this text. The countries today poorest in material possessions, most lacking in progress, most debauched in morality, are those who are farthest from the teachings of Christianity.

"We are today about to enter, what many believe to be, the world's greatest crisis. Students of history everywhere are saying that the atmosphere is pregnant with the fumes of some great moral revolution.

"Some one has said that thrice in the history of the world, Christianity might have become the religion of the world, but for the selfishness of those who bore her colors. May we not be facing another era of this magnitude?

Assails Worship Ordinance.

"The worship ordinance . . . passed by the city council and vetoed by Mayor Key is illustrative of the problems that Christians are called upon to solve just now. As Christians these things can not be simply thrust aside, there is too much at stake. Such legislation must be accepted or rejected.

"As a Christian minister, I feel it my duty to commend our mayor for his action in the matter. Before doing so, however, I wish to state that as a general proposition, I am in accord with the sentiment that it is for the best interest of both the white and the colored people that the races be separate. As a strong opponent of social equality, I am in favor of our present plan of separation.

"So far as the church is concerned, however, I do not think this should be done by law, but by Christianized public sentiment. Surely no church could so outrage public sentiment or exceed moderate decorum as to make an iron-clad law a necessity. There are four serious objections to this resolution becoming a law.

"First: It is unconstitutional and strikes at the center of religious liberty for which our forefathers have fought and, which has made America the greatest country in the world. This resolution would establish a most dangerous precedent, which would finally result in the operating or closing of places of worship to suit the whims of whoever might happen to be in office.

Another Objection.

"Secondly: It would prevent ministers of the gospel from being true to their ordination vows. The Divine injunction is to preach the gospel to every creature. How can we legally do this should this resolution become a law? Futhermore it would deprive the negro from receiving another lecture or sermon from any white preacher, whatsoever. It would mean that he would continue to get the teaching of the wicked white but none of the good. He would continue to receive the poisonous darts but be denied the healing balm. Those of us who have preached a gospel of peace to them and endeavored to make them an asset rather than a liability must be denied this right. And should God whose ways and thoughts are above man call us to preach to them, we must be imprisoned. For my part I am ready to take my medicine.

"Thirdly: We minimize if not destroy our foreign mission work among them. Why place a halo about the head of a missionary to Africa and when he does the same kind of work at home put handcuffs on him?

"Fourth: Last but not least, it would mean that if Christ himself should return to earth, taking upon Himself the form of a white man as He did before, He would by law be debarred from every negro church of Atlanta. We are hardly ready for this. Let us pray."

White Children Taught at Negro Schools, Says Sims

Atlanta Constitution 11/30/21

Interest at city hall Monday shifted in the controversy between Councilman Walter A. Sims and Mayor Key over the mayor's veto of the segregating ordinance passed by city council a week ago, to the statement of the councilman published Sunday that there are white children in Atlanta attending negro schools.

This assertion fell like a bombshel in school circles and was the subject of inquiries and discussions all day.

Councilman Sims, in a communication Sunday in The Constitution, stated:

"I have been informed since the mayor vetoed this ordinance, that there are white children in Atlanta attending negro schools, and it is my purpose to appeal to the southern manhood in the city council and ask them to enact this ordinance over the mayor's veto."

Answering inquiries, Superintendent W. A. Sutton declared that the statement was not true with regard to the public schools. "The negro schools are attended by negro children only and the white schools by white children only," he said. "There is absolutely no mixing of the races in the schools."

Seen by a Constitution reporter, Mr. Sims said that his statement referred to Clarke university, a negro institution here, where, he said, residents of the community had informed him white children were being taught.

He stated that he is conducting an investigation to find out who the families are and the names of the children, and intends to lay the situation before city council. He asserted that a citizen told him he would make an affidavit that white children of two families were receiving instruction at the colored college.

Discriminations—1921.

Georgia.

GEORGIA DOESN'T CARE WHETHER COLORED MARRY OR LIVE TOGETHER

(By The Associated Negro Press.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 18.—The Georgia House of Representatives recently passed an amendment to the tax act, placing a $5 a year levy on every white Georgian over 30 and unwed. The measure will have to pass the senate. Statisticians said that there are 784,000 bachelors over 30 in the state, which would yield $3,920,000 a year. But the house measure is tame compared to the one proposed by Representative Lankford, but voted down. Here is what he asked: Tax all unmarried white women and bachelors over 30 $100 per year; grass widows and widows, $200, and all couples married three years and childless, the sum of $500.

THE LAW HAS NO EYES; JUSTICE IS BLIND.

Atlanta Ga. Independent 11/3/21

We take from our morning contemporary a news item appearing Wednesday morning to illustrate the principle of common fairness in the enforcement of the law.

Punishment has two purposes in view: First, the protection of society; second, the reformation and the gaining back to society of the lawbreakers.

In the news items below, there is a question in our mind how many times William Shields' liberty is put in jeopardy for the same offense. The constitution of our country and state declares that no citizen's life or liberty shall be placed in jeopardy for the same offense more than once except upon his own motion for a new trial.

"GIVEN LAW'S LIMIT.

"Drunken Negro Driver Gets Stiff Punishment.

"Charged with the theft of an automobile truck, disorderly conduct and driving the car while in an intoxicated condition while celebrating on Halloween night, Willie Shields, negro, of 12 East Rawson, was given the limit of the law in recorder's court Tuesday morning. As a result, Willie has 30 days in which to think it over in the city stockade, in addition to which he will have to pay a fine of $101, and when this sentence is completed he will face the state courts on $2,000 bond for theft of the automobile and driving while drunk."

If you will read carefully the above excerpt from the Constitution, it will appear to you that this man is being put in jeopardy for his liberty more than once for the same offense. In the recorders court he is given thirty days and $101 fine for being drunk and disorderly and driving an automobile, which disorder consisted in driving an automobile. First, you see, for being drunk and disorderly and driving an automobile under the influence of whisky. Second, he is bound over to the city criminal court under bond of $2,000 and is to be tried over for driving an automobile while intoxicated, and, if found guilty, must serve another jail or chaingang sentence for reckless driving. Third, he must be tried, and if convicted, serve another chaingang sentence or pay a fine for the theft of the automobile. It would take a Philadelphia lawyer to draw a legal distinction and set up out of the conduct of this Negro four different offenses, one not lapping over or involving the other, out of which four distinct indictments or punishments might be inflicted.

Now, let us see just how a white man named J. M. Pilgrim was treated in the same court for the same offense, being more aggravated by having run into another citizen's automobile and doing $100 damages. This white man, after much parleying, even without an attorney, in the recorder's court had his case delayed from time to time. Meanwhile he was out under a $100 bond. When the case came to trial for being drunk and disorderly and driving an automobile while intoxicated, reckless driving and running into another automobile, he was fined $6.00, whereas the Negro was fined $100 for the same offense. This white man was bound over to the same court as the Negro under $300 bond, whereas the Negro's bond for the same offense was $2,000. This white man was convicted in the city criminal court and fined $25.00 for the same offense with which the Negro is charged.

We have not given this illustration with a view of excusing the Negro of his offense. He deserves punishment and ought to be punished as severely as his crime warrants. The public safety must be safeguarded against all classes of lawbreakers. The color of the man's skin ought have nothing to do with the enforcement of the law. A white law breaker is just as bad an asset and as dangerous a liability in the community where he prowls around as a black law breaker, and any discrimination on account of race, creed or color will not enhance the public safety or reclaim the criminal. Such a policy will only license the white man to violate the law and encourage contempt in the breast of the Negro for all law.

The law has no eyes and justice is blind and operates in favor of the public good. It is not making a white law breaker any better by discriminating in his favor or palliating in any way for the crimes he commits; and on the other hand, it will not in any way reform the Negro or reclaim him for society or lessen lawlessness in his race by punishing him more severely than his cdime will warrant or by making such glaring discriminations as we have recited above in favor of the white man, who has committed the same offense. The black man is no more criminal than the white man. One is equally as bad as the other. There are more burglaries, hold-ups, automobile thefts, breaking of the traffic laws and the running down and killing of people in our city by automobile by white men than by black men. What the court wants to do is to protect the public safety; to protect society aainst all kinds of lawlessness, and leave the color or race of the accused out of consideration when on trial for the violation of the law.

Race Line Drawn In Church Service By Council Vo

11/22/21

Whites and Negroes Ba... From Attending Same Church or School.

Atlanta Constitution.

By the vote of 12 to 11, at the end of brief debate, city council Monday afternoon adopted an ordinance introduced by Councilman Walter A. Sims, barring whites and negroes from attending the same place of worship or the same school in Atlanta.

If Mayor Key attaches his signature, the ordinance will forbid "any priest, archbishop, prelate, preacher, pope, minister of the gospel or pastor in any church, or other person or persons within the limits of the city of Atlanta, to maintain any house, church, or other edifice for the joint congregation and worship of white and colored people, either at such religious services or any preliminary services, mass or Sunday school."

In another section the ordinance specifies the same restrictions in connection with schools of learning.

The vote in its favor was as follows: Aldermen Garner, Davis, Carpenter, and Councilmen Etheridge Couch, Nutting, Jenkins, Hoffman, Buchanan, Sims, Callaway and Murphy.

Opposing: Aldermen Spratt, Seawright, Chosewood, McLendon, Goodhart, Williamson and Councilmen Wardlaw, Woodall, Ashley, Gordon and Richards.

Council adopted the ordinance in the face of the opinion rendered by the city attorney that it was broader in authority than the charter. He said council had a perfect legal right to enact legislation controlling segregation of the races in the respective houses of worship, but that a law that would prohibit the races from attending the same places of worship would be beyond the powers conferred by the charter.

The paper had been returned from the ordinance committee with an adverse report, after a public hearing. At this meeting citizens appeared and charged that a negro woman officiated with a Catholic priest at services in the Catholic church on Boulevard, and also asserted that white and negro children attended a day school operated there.

The hearing was continued to permit officials of the church to present an answer. Catholic representatives appeared at the next meeting but there was no quorum and the committee adjourned without a hearing.

KEY TO CALL MEET ON RACE MEASURE

Atlanta Constitution

Will Hear Public on Ordinance Separating Whites From Negroes in Churches.

11/23/21

Mayor Key promised Tuesday morning not to act on the ordinance adopted by city council Monday afternoon barring whites and negroes from attending the same place of worship or the same school, until he has heard the subject discussed at a public meeting, which he announced he would call.

The hearing will be held within the next three days, since four days from the date of a council meeting is the expiration limit for the mayor to attach his signature to papers passed at the session.

A resolution asking Mayor Key to veto the ordinance was adopted Tuesday night at a meeting of the Christian council at the Second Baptist church. The council, composed of representatives of all the white protestant churches of the city, adopted the resolution unanimously, without lengthy discussion.

Introduced by Dr. Lacy.

Dr. Ben R. Lacy, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, introduced the resolution. It was discussed briefly by Dr. Richard Orme Flynn, pastor of the North Avenue Presbyterian church. It was remarked that the ordinance "interfered with the constitutional rights of the individual."

In conference with Rev. T. C. McCutchen, pastor of the Third Baptist church on Luckie street, who called at the executive office Tuesday morning to discuss the ordinance, the mayor stated that it was his intention to let the people express their views at an open hearing.

Dr. McCutchen visited the mayor to request him to delay his signature until the ministers of the city had spoken on the measure. He stated that members of the Ministers' Evangelical association would have suggestions to offer.

Wants Public View.

The minister told Mayor Key that he felt it would be a good idea, since the ordinance was adopted by the close vote of only one majority, to let the people have an opportunity to speak.

"I am going to have an open meeting before I decide what I will do with the measure," the mayor replied.

The public, irrespective of denomination, will be invited to participate at the hearing, at which the mayor will preside.

If the ordinance becomes a law, the presence of negroes at a white service or of whites at a negro service, would be a violation of the law and punishable by fine or imprisonment.

It forbids "any priest, archbishop,

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 17

prelate, preacher, pope, minister of the gospel or pastor in any church, or other persons within the limits of the city of Atlanta, to maintain any house, church, or other edifice for the joint congregation and worship of white and colored people, either at such religious services or any preliminary services, mass or Sunday school." Similar restrictions govern schools.

Councilman Walter A. Sims is the author of the measure, introducing it in council two months ago.

"WHITES AND NEGROES BARRED FROM ATTENDING THE SAME CHURCH."

Atlanta Ga. Independent 11/24/21

At a meeting of the City Council Monday afternoon an ordinance was introduced by Councilman Walter A. Sims, "barring whites and Negroes from attending the same place of worship or the same schools in Atlanta, and the only thing now left is for Mayor Key's signature and the ordinance forbids any priest, archbishop, prelate, preacher, pope, minister of the gospel or pastor in any church or other person or persons within the limits of the city of Atlanta to maintain any house, church or other edifice for the joint congregation and worship of white and colored people, either at such religious services or any preliminary services, mass or Sunday School."

This is the substance of the ordinance which council passed last Monday and it only waits the signature of the Mayor to become a law.

This is prejudice and narrowness run mad. It will serve no good purpose—it will only foment strife between the races. It is like a man putting a chip on his shoulder to have somebody knock it off—whereas, if he went on about his business, nobody would pay any attention.

The Independent has no hesitation in asserting that the Negro does not seek inter-racial worship, and it believes it voices the sentiment of the entire colored group when it declares that it is the least of their dreams, and the only motive that could have prompted the action on the part of the city council was narrowness and prejudice. It is but the figment of a morbid imagination; it is a bugaboo which our white neighbors draw from their imagination and makes their hair stand on their heads like a porcupine. It is a man of straw and they are the first to knock it down. We know of no situation in this city that would warrant such an uncalled for and absurd ordinance. Just think of it—prejudice and hate are so strong that they must not even come into the same church to worship the same God who declares that "Out of one blood He made all men to dwell upon the face of the earth," and that He is no respecter of persons.

It is bad enough when our white neighbors object to equal accommodations on the railroads and street cars, but when they discriminate in religious worship, it is narrowness and prejudice carried to the breaking point. It does not emanate from above, but from below.

"If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar. For he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God, whom he hath not seen?"

It has been a custom hitherto that both races might attend the same church, but would be segregated within it; but this goes it one better—that they are not even to worship God in the same house. Hence, the passage from Holy Writ quoted above, is doubly applicable. Would these learned gentlemen assert on their consciences that they are doing a service for humanity by adopting such an unholy ordinance that smacks of the meanest and lowest of prejudice and hate? It is contrary to the Bill of Rights which is guaranteed to every American citizen by the constitution of the United States and the several states which is as follows:

"All men have the natural and inalienable right to worship God, each according to the dictates of his own conscience, and no human authority should in any case control or interfere with such right of conscience."

Now, if there are any people whose conscience prompts them to instruct their fellowman—whether white, black, yellow or brown—they should not be interfered with in so doing. It is a sin not only against the law of God, but the law of man. This is so plain that it does not admit of argument.

If the world had any misgivings or doubt as to race prejudice and narrowness on the part of our white neighbors against a faithful and law-abiding people, that doubt is entirely dispelled in the light of the ordinance passed by the city council of Atlanta. What a mischievous example the city council of the Metropolis of the South is setting for this entire section! It is a reflection on this great city and will publish to the world just what colored citizens, who constitute nearly one-half of the population, are up against. Can there be any wonder that they would feel inclined to leave such environments where they are not allowed to worship God in the same house in which their white neighbors do? Could such a practice make colored men and women believe that our white neighbors are our best friends when they pass such iniquitous ordinances as this? It is unthinkable. Well did Alexander H. Stephens say: "Prejudice has done more harm than all the poisonous plants in the world." This is true. This is the greatest exhibition of prejudice and race hate that has ever been enacted into law, and instead of getting better, it is getting worse, for there has never been any objection to the two races worshipping in the same house, although they were segregated within it. All we can say is, God forgive them.

MR. MAYOR, ACCEPT THE RESPONSIBILITY. DON'T SHIFT IT TO THE PEOPLE.

Atlanta Independent 11/27/21

Mr. Mayor, do your plain duty within the limitations of the charter of our city and the Constitution of the United States, and take full responsibility for your conduct. The people elected you Mayor, and expected you to use your sound discretion in signing or vetoing every ordinance passed by the City Council. When they elected you, they did not expect you to call them together to tell you when to or when not to sign an ordinance. Do not sidestep the issue. Be plain Jim Key, a man.

As a lawyer, you know the ordinance is without the limitations of the charter of our city and is in contravention of the Federal Constitution. As a man, you know it is wrong and as the people know you, they know you are opposed to this ordinance, and the people will be disappointed if you do not do your plain duty in the premises.

The Sims' ordinance is against public policy, unconstitutional and an attempt to abridge the religious liberty of a free people. It is an effort to regulate religion and to hinder the progress of the gospel of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. To call the people together and have a hearing to instruct you whether to sign or veto an ordinance is something new among executives in American parliamentary proceedings. You know your duty, and all you need is the moral courage to perform, and the Independent believes you have it and will not believe otherwise until you approve or disapprove the Sims ordinance. You are Mayor, not the people. No church, sect or society is Mayor. James L. Key is Mayor, and is supposed to know his duty, without asking for instructions. You have not been calling the people together when ordinances reach you from the City Council. You have either vetoed or approved them and stated your reasons as an honorable, capable and upright executive. You need no instructions.

If our presidents, governors and mayors were to follow the practice of calling the people together and ascertaining their wishes before they signed laws or ordinances, we would make but little progress; our form of government would have no need of a president, governor or mayor. You might submit everything to the people in the first instance, and let them vote upon it. But so long as our government is republican in form and transacts its business through chosen representatives, it is not necessary for our president, governor or mayor to invite the peiple in mass meetings or otherwise before they approve or veto an ordinance. So, do your duty, Mr. Mayor, as you have the light and conscience to see it, and knowing you as we do, we know you will disapprove this ungodly, unconstitutional and unnecessary piece of demagogy and race hatred. Put forever your stamp of disapproval upon any effort of our city government to regulate religion and thereby hinder the spread of the Master's kingdom among men.

SIMS IS PAINTED AS CAPITALIZING BASE PREJUDICES

Atlanta Constitution 11/26/21

Replying Friday to Councilman Walter A. Sims' charge that Mayor Key "double-crossed" him by vetoing his ordinance barring attendance of whites and blacks at the same church, showing himself to be a "spineless ass," the mayor declared that "Mr. Sims seems to be trying to capitalize all the lowest and basest prejudices of the community for his own political advancement."

Councilman Sims charged that the mayor was "playing both ends against the middle" in that he had instigated the introduction of the ordinance which he vetoed.

"I think any man who will do what Mayor Key has done about this ordinance—that is, ask me to introduce it and then when a bunch of preachers comes to his office and raises a row, to turn right around and veto it—is nothing more than a spineless ass," Councilman Sims declared.

"I am not interested in the question as to whether Mr. Sims advances or not," stated Mayor Key, "but I am interested in measures for the peace and welfare of Atlanta. When measures come up, like the one referred to, no matter the source, that strike at the peace and happiness of the community I shall oppose them, just like I did in the matter of the Sims' ordinance.

"I do not want to deal in personalities. My time and attention are occupied by matters vastly more important."

AN INCIDENT

SYRACUSE N Y HERALD NOVEMBER 26, 1921

Down in Atlanta the other day the Common Council passed an ordinance forbidding the joint worship of whites and negroes in Atlanta churches. The Mayor of the city has just vetoed the ordinance. His reasons need not be examined. This is a veto that carries its own justification.

In the larger cities of the Cotton States the colored people maintain their own clergymen and houses of worship to a great extent, and the colored line is thus voluntarily drawn. Nevertheless, a State law or city ordinance that would exclude any race or class from a temple dedicated to the Creator of all, belongs to the dark ages. On second thought, we are inclined to think that the dark ages would be rather ashamed of it. There is no record in the Scriptures that the Lord ever drew the color line in the assemblages whereto He addressed His sublime messages. In that respect we know what the divine ordinance was. The Atlanta Aldermen who believed that they could override it deserve pity more than other feeling. But fortunately Atlanta has a Mayor whose reverence equals his good sense.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Discrimination – 1921.

Georgia

COUNCILMAN SIMS ALTERS CHARGES

Atlanta Constitution 11/30/21

Bases Allegation of Mixing of Races on White and Colored Teachers at Clark University.

Replying last night to the denial made Tuesday by Rev. H. A. King, president of Clark university, that white children were attending the school with colored students, Councilman Walter A. Sims altered his charges and asserted that, according to the president's admission, the institution has white and negro instructors, which he declared to be just as bad.

"I don't see much difference between a white teacher as an instructor in a negro institution and associated with negro teachers, and white children being taught with negro children," he asserted. "One is just about as bad as the other."

President King had coupled his denial with a severe criticism of the councilman, and expressed indignation that a "city councilman should drag this school into his political agitation."

The councilman said that President King admitted to him Tuesday morning in a telephone conversation that several years ago both races did attend the university.

"But I can't have a controversy with all of the inter-racial committee individually and their allies," he declared.

Ordinance Vetoed.

At the last meeting of city council Councilman Sims introduced and the council passed an ordinance to bar whites and negroes from attending the same house of worship or same school. The mayor vetoed it.

Councilman Sims attacked him as a "spineless ass," charging that the mayor had instigated and advocated the very ordinance he vetoed. The mayor countered with the charge that the councilman was appealing to base prejudices in an attempt at political advancement.

The councilman then gave out a statement in which he declared that since the mayor vetoed the ordinance he had been informed that there are white children in Atlanta attending negro schools.

Superintendent Sutton asserted that there is no mixing of the races in the public schools. Councilman Sims said Monday that his reference was to Clark university.

King Adimts Charge.

Tuesday night President King readily admitted that there were teachers of both races at the school. "There always have been, and the same thing is true of practically every negro college in the south, except those maintained solely by the negro churches," he said. "This fact has been known all the time and has never been questioned before. The work of these teachers with the negroes has the indorsement of the leading ministers of the white churches."

Tuesday morning President King called Mr. Sims over the telephone after having read the councilman's published statement that, according to his information, white children were receiving instruction at Clark university.

Claims Sims Evasive.

"I called up Councilman Sims this morning when I saw the statement quoted to him in the morning paper," he said, "and asked him why he did not find out the facts before using the name of this institution in a way so calculated to damage it in the estimation of the people of this community. He could give me no satisfactory answer. He said some person residing in the neighborhood of the university had told him that white children were coming here to school, I asked him to give me the name of that person, and he sidestepped that question, also.

"Clark university is a school for colored youths supported by the northern Methodist church. I am president of the university by appointment. I have been here seven years, and there has not been a white child in the university in that time, and I know there has not been a white child here since thirty years ago, when a few children of white faculty members took some classes. The children of white faculty members now attend various white schools in Atlanta.

"I am a white man and I feel indignant and outraged that a city councilman should drag the name of this school into his political agitation. We are open to visitors at all times, and are often visited by white friends who we consider it an honor to have. Many approve not only the work we are doing, but the methods we employ."

REDUCED TO ABSURDITY.

Councilman Sims, author of the ordinance intended to make it illegal for members of the black race to hear the Word of God even from the gallery of a white church or to receive instruction in white schools — which ordinance was promptly and properly vetoed by the mayor—took the position, following the veto, that "there are white children in Atlanta attending negro schools;" and, he said, "it is my purpose to appeal to the southern manhood in the city council and ask them to enact this ordinance over the mayor's veto."

Atlanta Constitution 12/1/21

Superintendent Sutton, of the Atlanta public school system, immediately denied that there was any intermingling of the races in the public schools of this city; whereupon Councilman Sims said his reference was to Clark university, a negro school.

President King, of Clark university, promptly denied that any white youth were receiving instruction in that institution; whereupon Councilman Sims said that, while it might be true that whites and blacks were not being educated together at Clark, it is true that negro students are receiving instruction there from white teachers, and he took the position that he did not "see much difference between a white teacher as an instructor in a negro institution and white children being taught with negro children."

Councilman Sims' position is analoguous to that of the wolf in the fable of the wolf and the lamb. The wolf wanted to eat the lamb, and, as a pretext upon which to justify the slaughter, accused the lamb of muddying his drinking water. The lamb protested that the charge was preposterous since the stream flowed from the wolf's position to that where the lamb stood; whereupon the wolf said that an ancestor of the lamb was guilty, and for that the lamb deserved death. The wolf was determined to kill the lamb and was equally determined to find an excuse for the killing.

It has been clearly established that there is no such thing as the mingling of black and white children in any school in or around Atlanta, as at first charged by Councilman Sims.

If there were such a thing, no ordinance of council would be required to stop it, for there is a specific state law making it illegal for blacks and whites to attend the same schools anywhere in this state—a law enacted some twenty-five years ago.

As to white people teaching negroes how to be good citizens and assets instead of liabilities to their community and how to guard against the drift toward paths of vice, and instructing them how to direct the members of their own race toward better service to themselves, **if white teachers and white preachers and white citizens generally are not to do that, then who, in God's name, is to do the work?**

Carried to its logical conclusion, the contrary position would mean simply that the entire negro race, left to its own resources, would drift helplessly backward; and this would mean inevitable injury not only to the black race, but to the white race as well!

In matters of sanitation, health, decent living, etc., the members of the white race are directly interested in the development of high standards among the negro race.

The germs of smallpox, of diphtheria, of scarlet fever, of tuberculosis, and of any other disease, are no respecters of the color line, and ignorance among the negroes as to hygiene and sanitation is as great a menace to the whites as to the blacks of the community.

All of that sort of instruction, together with instruction along lines of morality and good citizenship, is part and parcel of the general scheme of community advancement, the responsibility for which falls primarily upon the white race.

The whole question inevitably reduces itself to the conclusion that the white race, in giving the black race what it can of the benefits of its thousands of years of civilization, teaching the negroes how to lead clean lives, how to improve themselves morally as well as physically—**in short, how to develop good citizenship** — is benefitting itself while at the same time helping the other race.

If Councilman Sims is right, then all of the teachings of the Bible are wrong; and all of the money and the time and the human sacrifice that have for all these years been spent in missionary work among the heathen races of the earth have not only been wasted, but expended to an evil purpose!

His argument, by the process of elimination, has been reduced to an absurdity; and, as we said in the course of similar comment a few days ago, this should be the last of it.

"A WHITE MAN AND A GENTLEMAN."

Atlanta Independent 12/1/21

In reading President King's unwise and unnecessary reply to Councilman Sims, with reference to his anti-Negro ordinance, we are reminded of the old maxim that, "fools names are like their faces, always found in public places."

A real educator would not have paid any attention to Councilman Sim's tirade after the Mayor had vetoed his un-Christian ordinance. But President King, true to the stuff of which he is made, is like another maxim, "fools venture where angels dare not tread."

President King wanted to be smart and ingratiate himself in to the hearts of the white people of the community. His declaration that, "I am a white man and a gentleman, and I feel indignant and outraged that a city councilman should drag the name of this school into his political agitation," was uncalled for. There is absolutely no difference between the mind of President King and Councilman Sims. The only difference being the integrity of the two men. Mr. Sims makes no effort to run with the hare and hold with the hound. He is against the Negro and stands out in the open and says so. President King pretends that **he is for the Negro and is his friend, and stabs him in the back** by undertaking to lily white him on every occasion. President King seems to be downright ignorant about some things. He seems not to know that an individual is not necessarily a gentleman because he is white, any more than he is necessarily a rascal because he is black. Any man who becomes indignant and outraged because somebody alleges that he is teaching negro and white children in the same school, is unfit to teach either Negroes or white people, it makes no difference how much education or morals such a man may have. If President King feels outraged because it was imputed that Clark's student body was mixed, he ought to feel indignant enough to resign because the faculty is mixed. He ought to foam at the mouth and become nauseated just as much when he is himself surrounded

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with Negroes in the faculty, as he feels when Councilman Sims alleges that white children and Negro children attend his school. President King's declaration that "he is a white man and a gentleman," asserts the mind of the man, which unfits him to teach Negroes. No Negro can develop an equality with other races being taught by a man who cherishes the ideals of Harry Andrews King.

Mr. King's reply to Mr. Sims was unnecessary, unwise and downright demagogy. The Negro should be taught in common with other people, the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and an equality of manhood and opportunity. The Negro does not want social equality with Mr. King or any other white man. The standard by which Christianity measures a gentleman is not the color of the skin, your face or nationality, but by your conduct in the community where you live, by your contribution to the social order. Possibly President King does not know that there are some as grand rascals among the white people as ever sat on the bench, and some as good, upright and honest men among the biack people as ever lived on earth; and the Independent begs to express the hope that President King will some day get education enough to know that the mere assertion that, "I am a gentleman" makes no man a gentleman, and that the fact that he is white adds no real character or usefulness to the man.

We have far more regard for Mr. Sims than we have for Mr. King. Sims is honest from his point of view, and the statements imputed to President King, if true, show that he is not consistent in the least. If he believes in what he says, he ought to resign as President of Clark University and make his living otherwise than teaching Negroes. Mr. King would have been much more thought of, if he had kept his mouth closed. He has spoken one time too often, and has lessened his usefulness among the people he is appointed to serve and uplift. No manly Negro, man or woman, can entertain the highest respect for Mr. King after reading his interview.

We give below his interview as it appeared in the Journal:

"I am a white man and a gentleman, and I feel indignant and outraged that a city councilman should drag the name of the school into his political agitation. We are open to visitors at all times, and are often visited by white friends whom we consider it an honor to have. They approve not only the work we are doing, but the methods we employ."

RACE SEGREGATION VETO IS SUSTAINED

12/6/21

Atlanta Ga. Constitution

Mayor Key's veto of the race segregation ordinance introduced by Councilman W. A. Sims, and passed at the last meeting, was suestained Monday afternoon by city council.

Mr. Sims then introduced another ordinance less drastic, and it was referred to the ordinance committee.

Instead of barring whites and negroes from attending the same place for worship, the new ordinance offered by the councilman would compel the negroes to be segregated on a separate floor or balcony.

The ordinance would not bar a white minister from preaching to a congregation of negroes.

Citizens May Give Views on Segregation To Council Committee

Atlanta Ga. Constitution

12/8/21

Atlantans desiring to be heard on the race segregation ordinance introduced at the last meeting of council, have been invited to appear before the meeting of council's ordinance committee Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the city hall.

Walter A. Sims recently introduced a drastic bill in council relative to racial segregation in schools and churches and it was vetoed by the mayor and the veto sustained by council. The new ordinance covers practically the same points as the one vetoed.

RACE SEGREGATION EFFORT IS SCORED BY DR. C. B. WILMER

Atlanta Constitution Ga.

12/13/21

Not social, but religious equality for the negro was urged by Mr. C. B. Wilmer, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal church, in an address at the Men's club supper at 7:30 o'clock at the Central Congregational church Thursday evening.

Dr. Wilmer declared that the action of council was a case of civil law overstepping its bounds into the realm of things spiritual. He made known his intention of permitting colored worshippers to continue to come to his church, even if the ordinance should be passed by council.

After the address of the evening, those present were entertained with a selection from Dr. Wilmer on the violin, also one from Dr. Stuchell, pastor of the Central Congregational church. Mrs. Morgan Stephens rendered two selections on the violin, accompanied by Miss Frances Coleman.

Councilman Sims May Drop Fight For Segregation

Atlanta Constitution

12/10/21

Willing to Withdraw Ordinance If His Constituents Agree.

Expressing his willingness to withdraw the negro segregation ordinance which he introduced in council at the last meeting, if his constituents who requested him to introduce it are not desirous of pressing the measure, Councilman W. A. Sims asked the ordinance committee of council Friday afternoon to postpone until the next meeting, two weeks hence, its consideration of the paper.

A delegation of ministers and laymen, representing the Christian council and the Evangelical Ministers' association, led by M. M. Davies, was present to fight the ordinance. The members readily consented to a delay when Mr. Sims suggested that his inclination is not to force the matter unless his constituents urge that he continue to do so.

Unless the ordinance is withdrawn by the next meeting the committee will hear the ministers and report on the measure.

Among the members of the opposing delegation were F. W. Vaughan, C. A. Titus, Rev. G. F. Campbell and James Morton, Dr. J. H. Eakes, Dr. C. B. Wilmer, Dr. B. Tom Tagg, Jr., M. L. Thrower and C. C. Wayne.

Mayor Key received Friday by mail a copy of resolutions passed by the Georgia Baptist association, in session in Savannah, protesting against the passage by council of the segregating ordinance.

Council, two weeks ago, adopted the original ordinance, a drastic measure by Mr. Sims, prohibiting whites and blacks from attending the same place of worship. It was vetoed by Mayor Key. Last Monday the councilman introduced a new ordinance permitting joint worship, but requiring the negroes to be segregated on a separate floor or balcony.

SIMS MAY END CHURCH FIGHT

Atlanta Georgian

Indications that Councilman Walter A. Sims will drop his fight in council to prevent whites from attending negro churches, and negroes from attending white churches was given Friday afternoon when a big delegation of Protesant ministers and laymen appeared before the Council Ordinance Committee to protest against the second interracial ordinance introduced by Councilman Sims at the last session of council.

After vigorous pleas for the defeat of the ordinance had been made by the delegation, which was headed by Dr. C. B. Wilmer, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Councilman Sims agreed that committee action on the ordinance be deferred for the time being. He explained that he would seek to get the consent of the "persons who had him introduce it" to withdraw it from council. This would end a bitter fight that has been waged in council.

The argument was made by members of the Protestant delegation that the Sims ordinance is unconstitutional and that it would not survive in any court of the land, for the reason that it seeks to regulate church worship.

Councilman Sims introduced an interracial ordinance several weeks ago and it passed council. Mayor Key, however, vetoed the ordinance, and council recently sustained his veto. Councilman Sims then presented the second ordinance, which was somewhat less drastic than the first.

BACKFIRE FROM CHURCH RACIAL BILL ROW SEEN

Atlanta Georgian

12/13/21

Mayor, Called 'Spineless Ass' For Vetoing Measure, Plans To Leave Sims Out

Says He Wants 'Level-Headed' Men For the Ex-Officio Place on the School Board

Announcement he will not reappoint Councilman Walter A. Sims as an ex-officio member of the Board of Education in 1922 was made Monday by Mayor Key at an informal conference in his office.

"I expect to appoint a more level-headed man. Just who I don't know at this time," the mayor said.

The statement by the mayor marked the first utterance of his intentions towards appointing 1922 City Council committees.

SIMS' VIEW OF KEY.

It also marked the mayor's first positive stand since Councilman Sims publicly termed the mayor a "spineless ass" after the mayor had vetoed the ordinance by the councilman barring whites and negroes from attending the same churches or schools. The mayor's action followed an appeal from a large delegation of Protestant ministers who opposed the spirit of the ordinance.

The clergymen representing the Evangelical Ministers' Association and the Christian Council, declared they would go to jail before they would obey the mandates of the proposed measure should it become law. Any effort to legislate on matters involving religion was unconstitutional, the delegation told the mayor.

MURPHY MENTIONED.

Mayor Key offered no intimation as to whom he would appoint to succeed Councilman Sims but from authoritative information from those who claim to be on the inside, it was learned that the mayor had under serious consideration the name of Councilman J. C. Murphy, who has been the chairman of the Tax Committee of council this year.

Councilman Murphy has an intimate knowledge of educational affairs, and is qualified for membership on the board by reason of his having been a teached in Boy's High School some years ago. Mr. Murphy now is a young attorney.

Councilman Sims was author of the resolution introduced in council last March calling for the famous councilmanic "bunko probe" and that investigation had not progressed very far before political observers forecast a break between the mayor and Councilman Sims, who was chairman of the investigating committee.

Councilman Sims made a determined fight in council to have Police Chief Beavers dismissed. This was regarded as displeasing to Mayor Key because he had championed a prolonged and successful fight to have Chief Beavers reinstated after his suspension several years ago for closin gthe segregated district and disorderly houses in general.

Although the time for announcing appointments of 1922 council committees is only about three weeks off, the mayor said Monday he had given but little consideration as to their personnel. Generally it was predicted there would be but few changes in the important committees. Councilman S. C. Wardlaw was expected to be reappointed as chairman of the

Police Committee or council committee dealing with it a place as ex-officio member of the Board of Police Commissioners. Councilman T. Frank Gaul was expected to return as chairman of the Board of Tidemasters. Alderman David R. Wilder again was expected to head the Hospitals and Charities Committee, having control of Grady Hospital, Battle Hill Sanitarium and other similar municipally owned institutions.

Councilman-elect Edward Watkins was expected to be appointed chair-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Discrimination — 1921.

Illinois

CIVIL RIGHTS

People Should Not Lose Sight of the Fact That Law Is in Effect

Chicago Defender 5/28/21

From time to time justified complaints are heard regarding the treatment accorded our people in public places, and particularly in restaurants and places of amusement. Along the former line our attention has been called to a sign which is displayed in the hallway leading to a second-floor restaurant located at 62 West Madison street, doing business under the name of "Phoenix Cafeteria." The sign reads, "We Cater Only to White People," or words to that effect, and it is said that the management of this place has refused to remove it, and that he encourages the insulting attitude maintained by the employes toward those of the Race who have the temerity to ignore the sign. At certain theaters in the Loop discrimination of the most nauseating sort exists. Our people are refused seats on the main floor of these places of amusement, and if by any means they secure reserved seats on the main floor they are "shooed off" by some lying employe, who will present one lame excuse after another in his desperate efforts to force the ticket holder to occupy a seat in the balcony or gallery.

Against the Law

In both instances the law is violated and legal reparation should be sought. The state of Illinois has a Civil Rights Law which does away with all this prejudicial rot. This law gives members of the Race the privilege of patronizing public places, both commercial and of the amusement kind, to the fullest extent of their desires, and when, by hook or crook, they are refused seats or service the place of business or amusement at which the occurrence takes place is not only liable to a large fine but a loss of license. The Chicago Defender advises the people of Chicago to take advantage of this Civil Rights Law and attend the best theaters at all times. When you attend these theaters, occupy the best seats. If the ticket sellers tell you that the main floor seats are sold and you believe that he or she is telling a falsehood, have some "white" friend purchase the tickets for you. When you go to use the tickets, don't stand for any lying excuse that a "duplicate sale" has been made by mistake, etc. In the case of restaurants, etc., insist upon service and if you are refused get a witness and start proceedings. You will be acting by right of franchise given you by the law above mentioned. We advise these things feeling that those who take advantage of the privileges allowed them by the law will qualify themselves in the matter of deportment and dress, which will make all discrimination, wherever shown, clearly on account of color. The appended letter will explain an occurrence which happened at the Studebaker Theater last week. This is the house at which Bert Williams is playing a four weeks' engagement.

The Letter

May 20, 1921.

Shubert Studebaker Theater,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:

Last Monday, Mrs. Helen Abbott appeared at your box office and sought to purchase four good seats in the balcony for either Tuesday or Thursday evening (this week). Your box office man informed her that he had no good seats in the balcony for either of those nights, and had no seats whatever in the front row.

Thereupon she purchased four tickets for seats upon the main floor for Thursday (last) night.

Last night, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott and my wife and myself appeared with the tickets at your theater. Your ticket taker hesitated, looked at us, and appeared to be about to tear off the wrong end of the tickets; his peculiar action in hesitating attracted my attention, and I had my eye on him; he did not have the courage to carry out his evident purpose.

Upon presenting the stubs to your woman usher, notwithstanding there were others waiting to be shown to seats, she rushed off with the stubs, leaving us standing there without explanation or excuse. In a few minutes an elegant looking gentleman with splendid manners approached us, inquired for the holders of the tickets, and then explained that duplicate tickets had been sold for these seats, and, apalogizing, offered to give us other seats in the front row of the balcony. While he was talking, I walked down the aisle to row M, saw the four seats vacant (the house was well filled then and the show was on).

Evidently the persons to whom the duplicate tickets had been, by mistake, sold, had not arrived, but we had; the apologies should have been saved for the others, whoever they were; they did not arrive during the evening.

Upon telling this "gentleman" that the seats were vacant and unoccupied, he receded from his position, seemed unable to think of anything more to say, and we went without an usher to our seats; not, however, until we had been much embarrassed.

Mr. Robert S. Abbott is the editor and sole owner of The Chicago Defender, the largest weekly newspaper published in the United States of America; it has a circulation of more than two hundred thousand copies per week. It is edited, set up on linotype machines, stereotyped and printed on a Goss four-decker press in Mr. Abbott's $250,000 plant at 3435-3437 Indiana avenue. Mr. Abbott has been the recipient of signal honors, political and civil, and is a man of large influence in this community.

I have been a resident of Chicago for the past twenty-five years, and during all of that time have been engaged in the practice of law with my offices, during the entire time, in the Ashland Block.

During all the time I have been in Chicago, Mr. Abbott and I have been personal friends, members of the same (Presbyterian) church, and much together in civic affairs. Our families are intimately associated, and I am attorney and counselor for him in his business.

Your numerous advertisements spread throughout the section of Chicago inhabited almost exclusively by Colored people solicit the patronage of the public without any indication that any discrimination would be made with respect to seats.

I think the Colored people of Chicago ought to have fair warning that you are practicing this sort of discrimination against them in the matter of seats. It doubtless will not be a matter of any concern to you if they remain away from your theater.

The object of this letter is to acquaint you with the facts of the humiliating experience Mr. Abbott and myself and our wives had at your theater last night; $10 worth of real money paid to you for seats not only failed to save us from an insulting delay at the hands of your employes, but also failed to give us the full evening's enjoyment because of that delay.

My further object is to let you know that the Colored people of Chicago have a sense of self-respect which will not accept these conditions and the consequent humiliation.

Yours very truly,
ALBERT GEORGE.

Do This

When you enter a theater each one in your party carry their own tickets. When you present the tickets to the doorman, take the coupon end between the thumb and forefinger. The ticket taker will take hold of the long end of the ticket. Holding the coupon end firmly, give it a twist, tearing same off from the long end. He is entitled to nothing further than the long end of the ticket. The coupon end belongs to you, as it is the means of locating the seat which you have paid for. Don't part with it. Show it to the usher only; don't let her get her hands on it. While enjoying the performance, also see that you get everything that anyone else gets. If fans and water are passed and you feel in need of either, see that you are served. Don't be passive in the face of the efforts on the part of the menial employes to "get by" you on account of your color. Get everything that you are entitled to—ask for nothing more—take nothing less.

ALL GOOD SEATS IN HALF EMPTY HOUSE "SOLD"!

The Chicago Whip 5-28-21

Famous Comedian's Own Race Segregated In One Corner Of Balcony.

Charges of flagrant and unabashed discrimination and segregation are being made against the management of the Studebaker Theatre, now playing Bert Williams in "Broadway Brevities."

This in spite of the fact that a direct bid is made through newspaper advertising for the patronage of the victims of this segregation.

Special Section Set Aside

From the clever way in which tickets are issued to theatre goers with black skins, it appears that a special section has been set aside in the first balcony for such patrons. At the performance Sunday night, which was but poorly attended, practically all of the famous comedian's own race were huddled together in one section of the first balcony.

Attempt To Evade Law

Evidently a feeble attempt was being made to evade the spirit of the law and remain within the letter, when it was seen that a few ticket holders of dark complexion were sprinkled elsewhere in the house. It was explained that a few "presentable" applicants were given seats in other parts of the house as a sort of an "alibi."

Empty House "Sold Out"

The determination of the management to circumvent free selection of seats was apparent. however, when a prominent physician was denied a preferred seat on the grounds that "none were left." To the contrary, however, nearly half the seats in the theatre were vacant, and remained so throughout the performance.

Bert The "Life of the Party"

The fact that Bert Williams, who is the life of the show, should tolerate such a situation, has aroused endless comment and criticism. It is also rumored that he is part owner in the company in which he is starring. Without him the show would last one night, according to the critics. One prominent theatrical critic has said that the name of the production should be changed to "The Black Man's Burden," as Bert carries the weight of the entire show on his own shoulders.

Afro-American 6/17/21

A Chicago jury awarded a widow $2,500 when she lost her husband in the riots, and

A Baltimore jury awarded a widow $22,500 when she lost her husband in an automobile wreck.

The first widow is colored and the second white. That explains it, doesn't it.

DENY GOLF CLUB RIGHT TO ENTER CITY CONTEST

Chicago Defender 8/6/21

South Park Commissioners Back Jackson Park Officials in Jim Crow Order

Walter Speedy, representing the Windy City Golf Association, held conference last Monday with South Park Commissioner Foster relative to the participation of members of that club in the city golf tournament to be held August 8 at Jackson Park.

Accuse Officials

The Windy City golf members assert that they have been excluded from taking part in the affair due to the assistance the South Park Commissioners have given the Jackson Park Golf Club, which has charge of the tournament. The commissioners are accused of ordering the discrimination.

Last year when the meet was announced the members of the Windy City Golf Association made application for reservations, which were granted. On the day of the tournament Robert Eail, Henry Johnson, Tyler Dixon, Horace McDougal, Walter Speedy and Harry Moore appeared ready to take part. When they were prepared to "tee off" and their time designated, they discovered that their names were erased from the registration books, and other names substituted. The only explanation given was that their "association was not affiliated with the Western Golf Association."

Disregard Rules

Members of the Windy City Association declared this an unnecessary ruling and originated primarily to bar them from the tournament. The city championship has always been open to all Chicagoans for the purpose of determining the best player on public courses. However, when members of our Race began to advance in the technique of this sport fear increased among the whites that they would win the honors. Disregarding all rules, Monahan, president of the Jackson Park Club, permitted two white nonresidents to participate in the tournament at the exclusion of members of the Windy City organization.

The Windy City Association took

the matter to court last year in the attempt to get an injunction against the Jackson Park officials. B. K. Brown, superintendent of playgrounds and sports, representing the South Park Commissioners, declared it was the desire of the commissioners to exclude all "Negroes from participating in the meet." Judge Scanlan, who heard the arguments in the case, refused to grant the injunction on the grounds that the commissioners were not present, despite the fact that Brown asserted that he was their representative.

Prejudice Acts

South Park Commissioner Foster, whose conduct in affairs having to do with the rights of our Race is somewhat questionable, informed Mr. Speedy Wednesday morning that the Jackson Park tournament would be "strictly private" and that his club could not participate. He could offer no definite explanation other than the members of the Windy City Association were not white men. When informed that State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe was an honorary member of the Windy City Golf Association, he refused to comment.

WEAK PETITION STOPS GOLF CLUB INJUNCTION

Judge S. N. Stough of the Circuit Court, Morris, Ill., hearing emergency cases in Chicago, refused to grant the injunction asked by the Windy City Golf Association against the Jackson Park Golf Club and the South Park Commissioners for discrimination, on the ground that the petition for the injunction, filed by Attorney Benjamin Clanton, was not properly drawn.

In refusing the injunction Judge Stough told representatives of the Windy City organization that their grievances were just and should be corrected by court interference, but he could not honor the petition as it was drawn. However, he advised Attorney Clanton to amend the petition in order that it would stand legal bombardment should the injunction be granted next year when the tournament from which the Windy City association members were excluded is in progress.

"From what has been recited in this court I can readily see that the South Park Commissioners are behind this discriminatory measure," said Judge Stough. "There is no excuse for such unnecessary legislation on their part as the Jackson Park golf course is maintained and supported by funds of city taxpayers, and everyone is entitled to its use, regardless of color or race."

Judge Stough scolded the attorneys for the commissioners. One of them agreed with the judge that the commissioners were unfair, but declared he was powerless to suggest any method of a compromise, due to the fact that he was hired to represent them. According to statements from the Windy City members, it seems to be the consensus of opinion that South Park Commissioner Foster ordered and encouraged the discrimination.

SOUTH SIDE BUSINESS EXPOSURES

Article No. 4

Simon's Shoe Stores

Simon's Shoe Stores

Article number one dealt with the Franklin Trust and Savings Company located at 35th and Michigan Ave. This article set out the facts that many hundreds of thousands of colored people's money was on deposit there and yet no colored people were employed neither were their official organs, Newspapers, Periodicals and Magazines recognized. Article No. 2 dealt with the Pickford Hat shop, which is located at 112 East 35th, which does not employ colored people and whose representatives are boastful in stating that they did not need to hire colored girls and that white were preferred, notwithstanding the fact that the great bulk of their business was colored.

Article number 3 exposed the restaurant at 203 East 31st St., which refuses to serve colored people and openly and notoriously insults them notwithstanding the fact that it is located in the heart of the colored people's district. These articles are published for the general good of the community and are intended to enlighten the public on the business problems of the day and to counsel them how to wisely spend their hard earned money. Scores of letters testify that the general public approves of the action of The Chicago Whip and realizes how they have been duped and fooled.

Simon's Shoe Stores, located at 310 E. 35th, 745 E. 47th, 146 E 55th and 241 East 31st Street, cater almost exclusively to colored people. They employ no colored people, however, and do not bid very strongly for their patronage. It just comes to them, so to speak. Simon believes, as do many other of the business men of the community, that it is not necessary to employ colored people nor make an open bid for their patronage through the papers, etc. He will have large handbills printed which will be thrown on your doorsteps and glut up mail boxes. If Mr. Simon wishes to maintain his patronage among the colored people he will do well to conduct his business along more democratic lines. He informs us that in his four stores he employs his family. We hope that he will employ a few colored and return to the community a fair per cent of the profit that he is reaping. Next week's issue of The Chicago Whip and every other isssue for some time to come will reveal the unsatisfactory conditions of the South Side business.

REFUSE SERVICE TO PATTI BROWN IN LOOP STORE

Mme. Anna Patti Brown and Miss Nathalie Doxly entered the Owl Drug Store at the corner of Quincy and State Streets last Tuesday afternoon, August 9th and sought to be served at the soda fountain. Whereas the clerks did not refuse to serve the ladies they so embarrassed them by keeping them waiting without giving them service while white people were being served all around them. The ladies complained to the management, insisting upon service. They were again humiliated, the clerks causing them to remain seated without service.

The second appeal to the management caused the ladies to leave the store and take their case to Attorney Westbrooks, who will bring suit against this store for discrimination. It is to be remembered that this same store accepted the patronage of these ladies and other colored persons for other articles but balked when the ladies sat down at the soda fountain.

A BIT OF ADVICE

Every person of color who finds themselves face to face with a situation like these ladies should try in a calm, quiet and deliberate manner to make the clerks or management tell you that they do not wish to serve you because you are colored and always try to have witnesses with you. If you cannot get this commitment try and make the clerk or management so act that his actions amount to a refusal. Then take your case to a good lawyer.

Colored people who trade in the loop will remember the Owl Drug Store and be prepared to protect themselves and insist on getting service.

JAIL SYSTEM DIVIDES CROOKS BY THEIR COLOR

Bandits and Gunmen Get Peculiar Social Recognition in Cook County

Conditions at Cook county jail, located in Chicago and over on the North Side, are undergoing a thorough "lamping" by those in authority, following the sensational escape of an arch-murderer and a couple of convicted bandits. The investigators have already found many things that could lead to nothing but the making of the bastile a joke throughout the world, and it is to be supposed that remedial steps will at once be taken.

There is one condition over there, however, which should be done away with. That is, the segregation of criminals on account of color. There should be no Jim Crowing in Cook county jail or any other penal institution. A crook is a crook and a criminal is a criminal, no matter what the shade of his pesky hide. If it is to be considered a punishment to be placed in a corridor with a party of a different hue, the sure remedy would be to behave yourself and stay out entirely. A black law breaker is as good as a white one, socially, and by the same token the rule works the other way.

We would suggest, if there must be segregation, make it by grading the seriousness of the offenses committed. For instance, put all the dips together, the sneak thieves together, the holdups, flat prowlers, burglars, bootleggers, murderers and others in separate sections of the jail, white and black alike. It would be a sort of classified proposition, but it would get rid of the fool practice of Jim Crowing the jailbirds of color. A report from the jail authorities states that the Race folks behind the bars make less trouble than any confined on the North Side. If they were allowed to mingle, their presence among the tough whites who stop at the Hotel de Peters might have an elevating effect upon the latter. They certainly couldn't make 'em any tougher.

SEGREGATION IN PUBLIC PLACES

EVEN THOUGH the laws of the state of Illinois are rigid and explicitly state that there shall be no discrimination in public places on account of color, race or creed, owners and managers of many theaters and eating places have devised schemes that effectively segregate or bar us. But as they operate within the pale of the law they naturally feel immune from prosecution.

WHEN WE APPLY at the box offices of the theaters where these practices obtain for seats in a desirable part of the house we are politely informed they have all been sold, but we are offered other seats just as good. Not until we are seated in the theater, surrounded wholly and solely by our own, and see many vacant seats in the section we applied for, do we realize the trick played on us.

IN A LARGE MOVIE HOUSE on the South Side a particularly wise head usher, working under instructions from a narrow-minded, bigoted owner or manager, rings a buzzer to warn the dupes under him that a black face approaches, and they are expected to keep shifting the "undesirable" until he lands in the peanut gallery. Some of our weak-kneed brethren stand for this sort of treatment and thereby make it hard for the self-respecting ones who stand up and fight for their rights.

THE BLACK MAN or woman with means to pay for service should demand it and use every means within the law to get it. We have culture, refinement and money. What more have the whites, save prejudice? The only way to break down this contemptible practice is to haul up before the bar of justice these exponents of Vardaman, Cole Bleese, Tom Watson and members of the Ku Klux Klan every time we are discriminated against. Our judges are eminently fair and we have yet to record an instance where the verdict in such a case was unfavorable to the plaintiff.

WHEN ATTENDING the theater where it is reported discrimination is the rule, scheme to beat the schemers—that is, if your complexion might prevent you from getting the seat your money will pay for, let your friend buy it for you, note the number and aisle of your seat before entering. If possible, keep hold of the stub, and if there is any attempt to switch be as firm as the Rock of Gibraltar for your rights. In some instances it may be humiliating, but some must stand the brunt for the sake of others who are to follow. This paper will not only publish the names of the theaters and eating places that foster segregation, but will lend its full support toward having the offenders punished. If we are full citizens when the country is at war, we are full citizens in times of peace, and we expect and demand full and just treatment from public servants.

Discrimination — 1921.

Iowa.

IOWA DENIES DEMOCRACY TO COL. AMERICANS

Guardian 4/9/21

DECLARES TROTTER IN ADDRESS AT DES MOINES—COLORED PERMIT THEMSELVES TO BE WITHOUT CIVIL RIGHTS THROUGH STATE LAW VOUCHSAFES RIGHTS—RACE REDUCED TO CIVIC "DOGDOM"—THANK PENROSE, ACT ON KU-KLUX—IRISH COMMITTEE AND MCCORMICK BILL

Des Moines, Iowa, April 4, 1921. In what he termed the finest Northern church west of Chicago, except possibly Kansas City, Kan., the St. Paul A. M. E. Rev. W. H. Griffin, pastor, Editor Wm. Monroe Trotter tonight said he had purposely sought a chance to speak in this edifice because of its bigness, but more to tell this race in the state capital what he had found by actual experience, namely that in Western, Central and Southern Iowa, including Des Moines, in no city where more than 100 colored people resided did the race have restaurant, soda spa or theatre rights. He told the big congregation at this night service that he had seen the Iowa civil rights law and it was very positive. If it had any fault it was too strong. Any denial of any sort in any place for eating, drinking, barbering or amusment was a misdemeanor, an indictable offence.

This plain talk came in an address on Christianity the basis of Democracy, Democracy in the U. S. and in Des Moines. After splendid singing by the choir, scripture reading from Proverbs 14. from which the editor chose the texts, "He that despiseth ness exalted a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people," and after devotionals, Rev. Griffin presented the secretary of the Equal Rights League. Mr. Trotter said Des Moines' denial of his neighbor sins," and "Righteous-civil rights had been advertised to the world when the segragated officers' camp was put there and the Ballou Order was given to these colored officers not to insist upon lunch counter service. Evidently colored Des Moines was not ashamed for the civil disfranchisement was not being fought.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Kansas.

Discrimination

EQUAL RIGHTS BILL

Presented by Representative From Gove County.

Topeka Plain Dealer

Bill Framed After New York Law at Instigation of Editor Chiles.

1-28-21.

AN ACT relating to equal rights in places of public accomodation and amusement and providing penalities for the violation thereof, and declaring such violations to be misdemeanors and prescribing the punishment therefor.

BE IT ENACTED by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1.—That all persons within the jurisdiction of this state shall be entitled to the full and equal accomodations, advantages and privileges of any place of public accomodation, resort or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons. No person, being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of any such place, shall directly or indirectly refuse, withhold from or deny to any person any of the accomodations, advantages or privileges thereof, or directly or indirectly publish, circulate, issue, or display, post or fail any written or printed communication, notice or advertisement, to the effect that any of the accomodations, advantages and privileges of any such place shall be refused, withheld from or denied to any person on account of race, creed or color, or that the patronage or custom thereat, of any person belonging to or purporting to be of any particular race creed or color is unwelcome, objectionable or not acceptable, desired or solicited. The production of any such written or printed communication, notice or advertisement, purporting to relate to any such place and to be made by any person being the owner, lessee, proprietor, superintendent or manager thereof, shall be presumptive evidence in any civil or criminal action that the same was authorized by such person. A place of public accomodation, resort or amusement within the meaning of this article, shall be deemed to include any inn, tavern or hotel, whether conducted for the entertainment of transient guests, or for the accomodation of those seeking health, recreation or rest, any restaurant, eating-house, public conveyance on land or water, bath-house, barber-shop, theater and music hall. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the mailing of a private communication in writing sent in response to a specific written inquiry.

Section 2.—That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the foregoing section, or who shall aid or incite the violation of any of said provisions shall for each and every violation thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered by the person aggrieved thereby or by any resident of this state, to whom such person shall assign his cause of action, in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the plaitiff or the defendant shall reside.

Section 3.—That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of section 1 of this act or who shall aid or incite the violation of any of said provisions shall for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, or both such fine an imprisonment.

Section 4. This act shall take effect and shall be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper.

SPOKE TO DEFEAT J. C. SCHOOL BONDS IN KAN.

Guardian 1/29/21

COLORED PEOPLE OF SALINA MAKING NOTABLE OPPOSITION TO SEGREGATION OF COLORED CHILDREN—FILED A FORMAL PROTEST SIGNED BY NEARLY 200 COLORED TAXPAYERS—CANVASSED WHITE CITIZENS, GETTING SUPPORT—BALDWIN EXPOSES THE DEVILTRY AND DAMAGE—TROTTER SHOWS ANIMUS OF PROMOTERS

Salina, Kans., Jan. 19, 1921—The Colored citizens who have been making a great struggle to prevent the Jim-Crowing of the Colored children into one building were encouraged and strengthened by the coming of Monroe Trotter, secretary of the National Equal Rights League, and his manager Mr. Baldwin, last night.

When Mr. Trotter spoke here in October the announcement was made for the first time that the Board of Trade had persuaded the School Board to separate the Colored children. That night he had two committees appointed, one to petition the School Board formally against the segregation, and the other to arrange a protest meeting with Mr. Trotter present, with Rev. Swisher and Mr. C. A. Ried the respective chairmen.

With the cooperation of the clergy a strong petition with the signatures of nearly 200 Colored tax-payers had been filed with the School Board protesting against this color discrimination, and the fact had been published in the daily newspapers. These chairmen, Dr. Wilson, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Rickman, Mr. Taylor and others had talked with prominent white citizens against the bond issue which was to be voted on Jan. 25th, to build the segregation school and had found strong white citizens against it. They had put articles into the daily papers. Colored compromisors had been ferried out and admonished. In this city where all the children had grown up together in the schools this is a momentous time.

The Arguments

Dr. H. H. Wilson presided, Rev. John Swisher, made the welcome address. Mr. Baldwin exposed the hypocrisy of the School Board's claim that they segregated to help the Colored by providing teaching places and riddled the Board's latest circulation, given to all the children, in which was the picture of a splendid building that would be erected, just for 140 Colored children, as a delusion and an attempted bribe to accept segregation and bring up the next generation opposed to friendly intermingling. Mr. Trotter read one of the letters from friendly white citizens condemning the separation, and asked who would go against such white friends for the device of our enemies. He declared the South especially wanted Jim-Crow schools in Kansas where John Brown fought for the freedom of the race. It would please Ben Tillman in Hell and grieve John Brown in Heaven, for Colored to favor segretion. The speakers were convincing and Mr. Jennings declared he had been converted to the cause.

To continue the struggle a branch league was organized with Rev. Swisher as president, Mr. Malcolm Austin as secretary, Mr. C. A. Reid as treasurer, and Dr. H. H. Wilson as chairman of the Executive Committee. Rev. Tunner made the closing prayer for defeat of the Bond issue on Tuesday. We shall fight to the last.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Kentucky

Discrimination—1921.

SIMPLE JUSTICE AND COMMON SENSE.

Louisville News 2-5-21

The state of Kentucky, says the Court of Appeals, is committed to the separation of the Races as a matter of public policy. Therefore it is legally right to have separate schools, separate coaches, separate bath houses, separate libraries, separate swimming pools and separate everything of a public nature.

The News does not for an instance countenance, approve, or subscribe to the principle of segregation. The separation is made to brand one class of people as inferior and to label the other as superior. That being true, the branded will never get "equal" or "same" accommodations, facilities or consideration.

We are not discussing that here, however. We are the outnumbered and the weak so we must accept this dictum of the majority. But in yielding to MIGHT we can demand that it live up to its own standard of RIGHT. In other words we expect the people in authority to live up to this "equal" and "same" idea of their own making.

To the point: Louisville has a City Hospital, maintained and supported by taxation of All the People. Colored physicians can not enter the Colored ward of that hospital in their professional capacity. Colored nurses can find no employment or training there.

According to the spirit of Kentucky's laws as interpreted by the Court of Appeals, according to the spirit of Kentucky's unwritten laws as evidenced in the separate schools with Colored teachers, separate libraries with Colored librarians, separate bath houses, with Colored attenedants, separate play grounds with Colored instructors THERE OUGHT TO BE COLORED PHYSICIANS AND NURSES in the separate wards of the City Hospital.

That is not a political question. It is a matter of simple justice and common sense.

We believe fair-minded white people will see the fairness of this demand.

COLORED MAN LOSES CASE AGAINST PULLMAN COMPANY.

Louisville Post 5/2/21.

Decision Does Not Mean That Colored Cannot Use Sleepers.

The case of C. L. Harris vs. Pullman Company was tried last Tuesday morning in Judge Chas. Ray's court.

Mr. Harris alleged that on the 24th of June, 1920, he purchased a Pullman ticket which called for lower birth 12 from Louisville, Kentucky to Atlanta, Ga., and that shortly after he left Louisville he requested the porter to make his birth down and the porter refused saying that the conductor had ordered him not to make said birth down. Mr. Harris appealed to the conductor, only to be refused, but when the train reached Danville, Ky., where this car was put on a train from Cincinnati, the new conductor ordered the birth made down immediately.

The air of the coach room seemed to have been filled with prejudice from the very beginning. Before the jury was allowed to take their seats Lawyer Willis asked them, "If there was any man on the jury who felt that a Colored man should not be allowed to occupy a birth on a Pullman car. The jury hesitated a few minutes then one big man spoke out and said that he did not believe in it, then one by noe spoke out until almost all of them had expressed themselves that they did not believe that a Colored man should ride on a Pullman car. At this moment Judge Ray said that the whole jury would be discharged and objected to said question being asked the jury.

The question of law in the case were then thrashed out, and it was decided that there was no law in the State of Kentucky which prohibited a Colored man from riding in a sleeping car, that any rule of the Pullman Company to that effect was illegal and that if the Railroad Company prevented the Pullman Company from carrying out its contract with a passenger by not allowing him to ride in a birth his ticket called for, then this fact would not execuse the company for a breach of contract with passengers. Then the only thing left for the Pullman man Company to do was to attempt to prove that C. L. Harris agreed not to occupy his birth in Kentucky. The train conductor and the Pullman conductor testified in one breath that he agreed to relinquish said birth and in the next breath they said he contended for it. And yet the jury decided that C. L. Harris agreed to give it up, even tho there were three other men in company with Mr. Haris who occupied the drawing ro omwho testified that there was no such agreement.

There were strong speeches made by both sides. The Pullman Company's Attorney appealed to the prejudice of the jury and the attorney for C. L. Harris made a strong appeal to the jury to do justly with the matter. But the appeal seemingly fell upon deaf ears.

Lawyer Nelson M. Wilson and A. A. Andrews were attorneys representing C. L. Haris and he is well pleased with the manner in which they conducted the case.

Cream Company Bars Race Help; Boycotted

REFUSED TO ADVERTISE IN NEGRO PAPER AND BARRED NEGROES FROM EMPLOYMENT AT PLANT.—PROMINENT LEADER SETS EXCELLENT EXAMPLE.

The East Tennessee News Knoxville 12/30/21

That a large ice cream plant in the city refused to employ a Negro among its large number of employes and further defied the colored citizenship to the extent that they even refused to advertise in the race's paper, is responsible for a cutting off of Negro patronage to that concern and the action of the prominent leader who has the buying of much ice cream to be consumed by colored people, due to the attitude of this company, is commendable and worthy of emulation by others, **not only as concerns the ice cream company, but other concern** that expect to thrive on the patronage of the Negro, yet positively refuse to give employment to a member of the race **or support any race institution.**

The conversation between the manager of the ice cream company and the colored leader was:

"We buy many gallons of ice cream from your company and yet there is not a colored person in your employ nor do we ever see an advertisement of your concern in our paper."

When no satisafctory reason was given for the condition, the amount due the company for ice cream was paid and the account was transferred to another company which assumed a more liberal attitude toward our people and whose manager practices a live and let live policy toward all, regardless as to race or class.

The attention of the colored citizenship is directed to a large number of business concerns who do not give employment to a single colored person, yet enjoy a large patronage of colored people.

The Mono Service Cream Company is popular with the Colored people in the city due to their employment of Colored help about their modern new plant; too, they advertise in The News. They want your patronage and see to it that they get +

PARK SEGREGATION.

Louisville Ky News 12/3/21

December 28, 1921.

Mr. William Warley,
1003 W. Chestnut Street, City.

Dear Mr. Warley:

In connection with the proposed "Jim Crow" Park, it has occurred to me that our present mayor, Huston Quin, was a member of the former Blakey, Quin and Davis at the time this law firm began the successful fight against Housing Segregation in Louisville, Ky. I think that considerable capital should be made from the fact that the present city administration is seeking to establish a segregated park when the head of this administration was one of the main members of the firm that fought Housing Segregation.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WILSON LOVETT.

The above letter, while more or less personal, carries a thought of

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 17

value. Mr. Quin is mayor and ex-officio head of the Park Commissioners. How then can he stand for segregation and Jim Crowism in the parks of Louisville, when as a citizen and a lawyer he opposed residential or park segregation? Isn't the one as bad as the other? Isn't the principle in the one the same as that in the other? If residential segregation was wrong, park segregation is equally wrong, dangerous and carries with it the same possibilities of evil and prejudice.

Mr. Lovett does well to call attention to the fact that Mr. Quin, the lawyer, opposed housing segregation , while Mr. Quin, mayor, sanctions by his silence park segregation.

But we cannot forbear calling to the attention of those militant Republicans like Messrs Berry, W. H. Steward, Alex. Goodwine, Rev. A. W. Thompson, James Moore, W. M. Johnson, Paul Cayce and others to this threatened evil and demanding of them that since they did such yoeman service for the Republican ticket, since they denounced as evil and wicked all efforts to teach the party a lesson that they oppose this separate park idea and defeat it. They ought to be able to defeat it, because Mr. Quin is mayor and the park commissioners are Republicans solely by grace of the Negro vote.

Twenty-seven thousand Negroes voted the Republican ticket under the impression that the Republicans were their friends and would do nothing to humiliate and degrade them.

This Jim Crow Park is a rank humiliation and degredation carrying with it possibilities of great evil and harm to the race. Not only Lincolnites but all sensible, intelligent self-respecting Colored people are against it. And if the Republican party regards that vote of 27,000 that elected it to office, their wishes will be regarded in this matter.

It is a good point Mr. Lovett makes: Why should Mr. Quin, Mayor, silently favor park segregation if house segregation was wrong and unconstitutional?

REEL 13

Louisiana.

Discrimination - 1921.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
APRIL 13 1921

Baton Rouge to Get Leland Negro College

Leland University, formerly in St. Charles avenue near Tulane University, will be re-established on an eight-acre tract near Baton Rouge, according to a decision of the board of trustees at a meeting in this city Tuesday. The sum of $200,000 will be expended on buildings, and the college probably will be open for the fall term.

The university is a negro instution supported by Louisiana Baptists. When the college was closed here it was proposed to establish it at Alexandria but the plan was abandoned when opposition developed.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Discrimination — 1921.

Maryland.

PREJUDICE IN POST OFFICE

One Worker Says Colored Men Have To Be 100% More Efficient To Get Along

Afro-American 4/8/21

The fact that colored employes are being dropped frequently from the Postoffice has led many to assert that the men are dealt with in a prejudical manner.

Inquiry made brought the information from some sources that some of those dismissed are let out because they do not obey the rules or do not apply themselves strictly to their duty.

One employe said that he believed if the world war had not come all of the colored would been separated from the service. The fact that whites left for better paying jobs gave the colored an opportunity, he said.

"Some of the colored men here" said another, do not realize that a colored man has to be 100% more efficient than a white man to get along. A prejudiced foreman can put the skids under him quickly. Then there are some ex-soldiers who do not work as if their whole heart is in their work. Two colored men-Miles Walker and Harry Blackwell, were recently appointed to the special clerk class, which means that they will receive $1,900 a year and will get $2,000 later. I do mean to minimize the fact that prejudice against us exists here".

WHITES FOUGHT TO TEACH IN CITY SCHOOLS

History Of Baltimore Colored Schools Shows Legislation Was Needed To Remove Them

APRIL 10 CELEBRATED

Marks Twenty-fifth Anniversary Of Colored Teachers In Colored Schools

Afro-American 4/15/21

Just twenty-five years on April 10, Mayor Alcaeus Hooper signed the ordinance providing for the gradual elimination of white teachers from colored schools.

In the late Sixties the few colored public schools had colored facties, whites supplanted them, however. Following the Annexation Act of 1888, the late Hiram Watty, the late Rev. Dr. W. H. Weaver, and others got the City Council to pass an ordinance providing that all colored schools hereafter established should have colored faculties. When School No. 9 was established and a new building erected therefore at Carrollton and Riggs avenues in 1889, George W. Biddle, now head of the school on Argyle avenue, and Miss Fannie L. Barbour, now a teacher in the Colored High School, were appointed principals of the male and female departments, respectively. Their assistants were members of the first graduating class of the High School, that of 1889, and some who had taught in county schools that came into the city under the annexation act of 1888.

The next school to be established was the old Colored Polytechnic Institute, but when its doors were opened in September, 1892, a white faculty was installed. The School Board making the claim that it could not secure colored teachers therefore.

Graduates from the Colored High School only secured positions through deaths or resignations for several yearc thereafter. The late J. Marcus Cargill, who was elected to the First Branch City Council from the old 11th ward in 1895, fostered the ordinance which provided for the gradual elimination of white teachers. White teachers lobbied against the bill, and the late Michael E. Brennan, a Democratic member of the City Council from East Baltimore, succeeded in persuading a Republican City Council to pass an amended ordinance, which provided that white faculties could only be turned out of colored schools when sufficient yacancies existed for them in white schools. Dr. Cargill also had an ordinance passed which seprated the High School from old Grammar School No. 1.

In 1896 a colored faculty was installed in the Girard avenue school with the late Heber E. Wharton as principal. Very little progress was made in appointing colored faculties, until after the School Board named by Mayor Hayes, consolidated the Colored High School and the Colored Polytechnic Institute in 1901, installing a colored faculty therein. The whites raised a howl about this. When Dr. James H. N. Waring was appointed principal of the High School in 1903, the elimination of white teachers from colored schools began, and today nearly 300 colored teachers look after the educational interests of the race in this city.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Discrimination — 1921.

Massachusetts

HOLYOKE MASS TRANSCRIPT
APRIL 7, 1921

RACE DISCRIMINATION CASE IN COURT

What is probably the first case of aallege racial discrimination brought by a member of the colored race against another of the same race, to be tried in a Massachusetts court, opened today before Judge John Hildreth, when four colored men brought suit for $400 each against John Hall, proprietor of a barber shop in the Glesmann block on High street. Attorney Martin of Springfield, himself a colored man, acted as council for the plaintiffs and Attorney George Kelly of Holyoke represented Hall.

The prosecution rested its case this morning after submitting testimony by Dave Stewart, Frank Johnson, Shirley Matlock and Squire Glover. The defense put on a number of witnesses, among them Mr. Hall, who testified that he was closed on the night of December 30, 1920, when the alleged discrimination took place. He said that he had never refused to serve colored men and that his sole objection to the men in question was that upon the occasion they came there from work and were not cleanly attired or washed.

Atty. Martin put on several witnesses in rebuttal of this testimony. Harry C. Wallace testified to having gone to Hall's about two years ago and being told by Mr. Hall that he was sorry he could not serve him, but that he was not catering to colored trade. "If I serve you all the colored people in town will be coming to my place and it will spoil my business." Wallace said was the remark which Hall had made to him.

Atty. Kelly in cross examination endeavored to introduce the fact that the witness was a member of a colored society for the promotion of the race, possibly with a view to showing collusion against his client, but Judge Hildreth ruled the queston inadmissible.

Alfred S. Hall, who stated that he was not related to the defendant, took the stand and said that he had once gone to the shop and that he had been allowed to wait until he got tired of it and left as he had to go back to work. He stated that Hall later told him that he saw him there but could not serve him.

Melvin Carr, aged 13, told of working for Hall and having the latter take him to the toilet to cut his hair, saying that he never cut colored people's hair in the shop.

Atty. Kelly put on several witnesses for the defense to testify that they had been served in the shop, prior to Dec. 30. Lafayette Campbell was the first called. He testified to having received hair cuts and shaves and the point of his being brought in was lost until Atty. Kelly asked him if he was a member of the colored race. Campbell, who bore no cranial or color resemblance to the race, said he was colored. Judge Hildreth remarked that the man would have to declare himself before anyone would know that he was colored. Randolph Hines, also one who might be mistaken for a Latin, or mid-European, testified that he had been served.

Each of these witnesses testified that there were no other colored men in the shop at the time that they were there.

Each of the four plaintiffs took the stand in the morning session and told of their visits to the shop of Mr. Hall and what occurred there on the night of December 30. David Stewart testified that the men had held a conversation prior to the visit and that it had been agreed upon to visit Hall's place and make a test of whether he would or would not serve them.

Frank Johnson and Squire Glover testified to going in first and being refused a hair cut. They left the shop and then Shirly Matlock and Dave Stewart entered. Matlock did the talking and testified that when he entered the shop Hall looked up and said, "Huh, two more—what the hell does this mean?" He then told Hall that he wanted a hair cut and receiving no reply, repeated his request. Hall made no move to serve them and they left the shop. In reply to questions by Atty. Martin, the witness said that the shop was apparently open for business, the door being unlocked and the lights lit and the shades up. Stewart corroborated Matlock's testimony and said that Mr. Hall was attired in a regular barber's coat at the time.

After putting the four plaintiffs on the stand and getting the details of what occurred from their point of view, Atty. Martin rested his case.

The first witness for the defense was Ella Wilson. She testified that at a previous meeting in a house at 325 High street, Stewart had told her that he was going to go up to Hall's shop and if he refused to serve him, he would close the place. Atty. Martin asked what lead up to the remark and whether there had not been some previous conversation regarding Hall's refusal to accept colored patronage She said there had. Upon further questioning by Atty. Kelly she stated that Stewart had precipitated the conversation.

Henry Blanchard, who was in the employ of Hall on the night when the alleged offense took place, was next put on the stand. He repudiated the testimony of the plaintiffs in the case and said that the shop was closed at the time they had called. He testified that Hall was not in his barber's coat and the door was open because he, Blanchard, was cleaning up. The witness also stated that colored people had been served at the shop, prior to the incident and named two men who had come there.

Atty. Martin put the witness through a stiff cross-examination and confused him somewhat as to the nature of his direct testimony. Blanchard admitted that the place had closed at 6 o'clock, that he could clean it in less than one hour and that it was 7.30 or later when the plaintiffs entered. Atty. Martin was insistant upon the disparagement of time in the witness' statements. Upon inquiry Blanchard said that he had had Hall work for him between December 16, the time of his employment as porter there and December 30, the date of the alleged offense. He claimed to have had several hair cuts and when Atty. Martin called his attention to the brief space of time in which to have several hair cuts he replied that he sometimes had it cut frequently.

Recess was declared at 11.45 o'clock.

COLORED COLLEGE GIRLS REFUSE TO ROOM OUTSIDE

St. Louis. Argus 7/15/21

Harvard Director, A Southerner, Advised. They Do This To Avoid Friction.

BOSTON, Mass., July 13.—That the octopus or Race prejudice is not a monoply of the South is becoming more and more apparent. A few days ago, three colored girls, who had travelled for some distance after being assured of their admission to the Harvard Summer School by tickets sent them from Harvard—fair Harvard—were told to seek rooms elsewhere for their own pleasure and happiness. They were told that while those in authority had no objection to their presence in the dormitories at Gore and Standish Halls, it was feared their presence would not be acceptable to the other girls. Through an accident these girls believing that their "interests" were being looked into, went away in search of rooms in the colored district of Cambridge. Accidently they ran into Mr. Emory T. Morris, so the story goes, gave their version of the affair and very soon Mr. Morris got busy.

The director of the Summer School was told after a conference that the girls had no objection to rooming in the halls and the matter ended. They are now full-fledged students in the school enjoying all the privileges conferred by the school.

The new director of the Harvard Summer School is Mr. John Murray Tucker. It is reported that he has been largely responsible for this recent Harvard happening. It is not indicated whether Mr. Tucker is a Southerner or not.

TROTTER FORCES HARVARD TO DROP JIM-CROW RULES

Chicago Whip

BOSTON, Mass., July 23, 1921.—Something new manifested itself at Harvard on Tuesday, July 5th, at the Summer School. Monday, Miss Eunice Hudson of Anniston, Ala., and Miss Galfrey Young, daughter of Pres. Young of Tallahassee, Fla., were given their rooms the night before in Gore Hall but after breakfast on Tuesday found a note in their room directing them to see Director Murray, who requested them to find rooms outside with colored families as "it might be unpleasant to room with the white girls." They had a double suite in the Freshman Dormitory. They found the house of Mrs. E. T. Morris, wife of the president of the Boston Branch of the National Equal Rights League. Mrs. Morris told the girls to keep their rooms and she telephoned to Secretary Trotter.

When he arrived he found Miss Roberts of Jacksonville, Fla., who had part of a double suite and had been sent to Mr. Murray and not even permitted to enter her room. Mr. Trotter escorted her to Gore Hall, with Miss Bessie Miller, and when the hostess gave a false excuse and said she was powerless, all went over to Mr. Murray. Here ensued an argument of a full half hour between Director Murray, who was "avoiding unpleasantness for the colored girls as some Southern women were students," and Secretary Trotter, who insisted race discrimination was not the policy or spirit of Harvard University, and that the girls have their rooms and rights.

Finally Trotter prevailed, Miss Roberts was escorted to a snigle suite in Standish Hall by Secretary Trotter and secured her room. The other girls were advised to stand pat and nothing more was heard of the color line This was an important victory.

The Institutions Commissioner Hears Committee of Equal Rights League and Agrees Colored Shall Not Be Given Separate Day Hereafter on Runridge Excursion.

Indianapolis Freeman 8/20/21

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 14—On the request of Mr. Matthew Bullock, secretary of the Boston Urban League to assist in endeavoring to prevent any all-colored day for children as heretofore on the Runridge excursion down Boston harbor, in the city's steamer, the Equal Rights League finally got face to face with Penal Institutions Commissioner O'Brien. With Secretary Trotter, of the National body as spokesman, the League found Mr. O'Brien willing to accede to the desire of the race to have nothing savoring of segregation and white children also will go on Aug. 17.

JUDGE REVOKES HARSH DECISION; FLAYS INJUSTICE

Chicago Whip

Calls Courts of North to Task for Prejudice Displayed During Trials

7/23/21

Brockton, Mass., July 22.—Judge Robert F. Raymond, presiding justice at the term of the Superior Court in this city, made court attendants and spectators sit up and take notice in his court when, after Roy B. Scott had been sentenced to six months in the house of correction on a charge of petty larceny, he revoked the decision of a lower court and delivered an address on the treatment accorded members of the Race by the courts of the North as well as those of the South.

Police Court Sentence

Scott had been found guilty of the larceny of a watch and chain from a man in Brockton several weeks ago and was given the six months' sentence in the police court. He appealed. Judge Raymond in revoking the sentence said:

"It is not often that I allow myself to speak on this subject, particularly in such a place as this. Yet I cannot refrain from saying a few words incidental to this case. To my mind the black race has not had a fair chance. In fact, it has not been afforded such a chance here in the North as in the South. Probably for just this same reason as the case of this young man before me. I can easily see where a black man could become desperate by the feeling that everybody is against him and his Race and take the downward step.

What Americanism Is

"But here in New England there is a fundamental principle that we help our black men. It is our duty to help them. We are all in the same boat, the black-faced man and the white man; we're pulling in the same boat and should do our part. This is Americanism. This youth here is going to be given an opportunity to make good. I can assure him he will be given every assistance."

Turning to Scott, he continued: "I want you to show the manhood that is in you. If you go to the devil you

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will drag that little wife and child of yours down with you. Don't do it. Show me that my confidence has not been misplaced, and that you can win that place in the community that you are capable of winning."

Before the prisoner was dismissed the judge called him to the bench, spoke a few words to him, and then with a warm handclasp sent him on his way.

LEAGUE STOPS BAR FROM BRYANT & STRATTONS

The Guardian 9/10/21

MISS EVELYN JOHNSON, DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. CHAS. W. JOHNSON TURNED AWAY WHEN SCHOOL HEAD SEES HER COLOR —EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE PROTESTED IN PERSON AND SCHOOL CONSENTS TO ADMIT HER

Let it be put in short space. The color line was being drawn at the Bryant and Stratton Commercial College in Boston. The school agreed to admit Miss Evelyn Johnson, high school graduate, of Cambridge. When she appeared with her mother, Mrs. Chas. W. Johnson of 42 Holyoke St., Cambridge, the school head said it was not advisable to admit her in the day school as Southern white girl students would make it unpleasant for her. She better go elsewhere.

Mr. Johnson sent his wife to the headquarters of the Equal Rights League to see Mr. Trotter. He was out but she met the League secretary A. G. Wolff, Esq. and the president, E. T. Morris. They went to the school to see Mr. Blaisdell, the principal. In the midst of the audience, which was conducted by Mr. Wolff, Mr. Trotter entered. He made the rebuttal to Mr. Blaisdell's expression of desire to protect our children from unpleasantness by not giving them the facilities of the school. The League's position was that we did not intend that Southern whites should be our masters in Boston, that we wanted the same rights and opportunities and would take care of ourselves. He said that was a new phase as heretofore color-d applicants had appreciated his desire and gone elsewhere. Miss Johnson might return after the school officials had conferred.

On Thursday Mrs. Johnson and Evelyn went to the school, and despite talk of slights demanded entrance for the Secretarial Course. She was admitted for the next course which starts October 3. Her parents and the League are on guard.

MASS. OFFICIAL REPORTS COLOR PREJUDICE OF STATE DEPT. HEAD OFFICIALS

Civil Service Commission Chairman of Mass. States They All Refused to Employ Colored—Then He Employed Colored Stenographer—Heads Said Employees Objected, but Dana Says Colored Woman Now Liked by White Clerks.

Boston Mass.

BASE PROVES GUARDIAN ARGUMENT THAE BY ASSOCIATION WITH WHITES WE BREAK DOWN THE COLOR RESTRICTION.

Guardian 11/12/21

.... (Boston Globe, Nov. 3, 1921.) ....

The charge that prejudice against the colored race exists among State departments because of the attitude of employes, was made by Pason Dana Commissioner of Civil Service, in addressing the Massachusetts Conference of Social work at its second day's session this morning in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House. Mr. Dana deplored the existence of such conditions.

A gathering of about 300 heard Commissioner Dana, who cited the case of a colored girl. She had passed the examination for stenographer with a mark of 95 percent, more than a year ago, the commissioner declared.

"Her name was certified to several departments which had applied for stenographers." Mr. Dana continued, "but one department after another refused to give her the position when they learned she was colored.

"I insisted upon knowing the reason and was told that the other employes would not work with her. I found a position in my own department for the girl. She has been there ever since, giving the highest satisfaction and she is on the best of terms with the other girls. The attitude which I found is one of which I decidedly disapprove."

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Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS MINN. JOURNAL
APRIL 21, 1921

EQUAL RIGHTS VOTED FOR NEGRO STUDENT

Omission From Alphabetical List in Seat Assignments Repudiated by Classmen.

Students in the political science department at the University of Minnesota are not willing to have racial distinctions made in classes. They repudiated the action of Professor Jeremiah Young, who omitted the name of Willard Morrow, a Negro student, when he was assigning seats in alphabetical order, by voting to permit Morrow to take his place in alphabetical sequence with the other students.

Professor Young told Morrow he could take a seat at either side or in the rear of the room. Morrow protested that he should be allowed to be seated as the others, threatening to quit the class. He appealed to his fellow students.

Professor Young at first refused to accede, but the matter was put to a vote and the students decided that Morrow should be seated by alphabetical sequence.

to accept defeat, or leave the services of the university.

Students Uphold Morrow

By a vote of the class Morrow was permitted to take his place in alphabetical sequence with the other students. Professor Young told Morrow he could take a seat at either side or in the rear of the room. Morrow protested that he should be allowed to be seated as the others, threatening to quit the class. He appealed to his fellow students.

Professor Young at first refused to accede, but the matter was put to a vote and the students decided that Morrow should be seated by alphabetical sequence.

The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has taken the matter up, with the purpose of having Professor Young removed from the faculty of the university. Former graduates are being asked to file complaints with the officials of the university requesting his removal.

University Is Fair

The University of Minnesota, up to the present time, has been very democratic in its principles, and was never known to discriminate against students on account of color. It is said that several had accused Professor Young of harboring prejudice, but none had suspected that he would inaugurate his personal principles and feelings in such a cosmopolitan community.

Whether the professor is tired of his position, or was staging the "color line" in order to create national publicity has not been determined. However, some are of the opinion that his conduct in the Morrow case was prompted by a desire to place the policy of the university into the discriminatory class, and discourage the attendance of our people. It is not known whether Professor Young was born in the South or not. Officials of the university have promised to investigate the matter.

STUDENTS REBEL WHEN PROFESSOR DISCRIMINATES

Chicago Defender 4/7/21.

University of Minnesota Goes on Record Against Jim Crow Principles

Minneapolis, Minn., May 6.—Education is only "skin deep" with Prof. Jeremiah Young (white), according to his action in the political science department at the University of Minnesota. The white students, however gave the professor a lesson in "social justice" and now they assert he is "hide bound."

Despite the efforts of Professor Young to establish racial distinction in his classes students repudiated his action when he omitted the name of Williard Morrow in assigning seats in alphabetical order, and forced the political science teacher

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TO END NEGRO POWER IN ELEVEN STATES

Harding Favors Plan Which May Cost the Republican Party Countless Colored Voters—Selection of Adams Wins Germans, but Causes War.

HAYS SPURNS PLEA TO REMAIN G. O. P. HEAD

By ARTHUR G. DORE.

The passing of Will H. Hays as National Republican Chairman; the naming of John T. Adams, of Iowa,

as his successor, and the proposal to reconstruct the Republican party in the South, even at the expense of losing countless colored votes, are the three outstanding features of the programme of the National Committee of the G. O. P., which will meet in Washington on Wednesday.

It is charged by the Republicans opposing the elevation of Adams, that, at the outset of the World War, he indicated he was pro-German, and that the plan to place him in Hays' place is a bid for the continued friendship of the German vote.

The Adams candidacy has created such an uproar in inner Republican circles that strong appeals have been made to Hays to consent to a re-election.

The so-called reorganization of the party in the South merely means that in States where colored persons are disfranchised by State law the negro will have no standing in the Republican party as heretofore.

While white Republican leaders of the South maintain the proposed change will considerably strengthen the party below the Mason-Dixon line, a wholesale exodus of colored voters from the Republican party is threatened throughout the Union.

Hays visited Brooklyn many times and is well liked among the Republican leaders here, his last trip here was a year ago when he fixed Brooklyn's contribution to the Republican campaign fund at $2,000,000 .Former Controller William Prendergast, now a Public Service Commissioner, headed the committee which secured Brooklyn's quota.

The Republican National Chairman, while lacking the forcefulness and personality that are looked for in leaders of men, proved himself a masterful organizer and a genius at detail. He is an indefatigable worker, and while he is woefully devoid of magnetism, once you know Hays you are won to him by his unassuming manner and his genuine sincerity. There is no doubt but that to his great work before the 1920 campaign may be traced a goodly share of the mighty majority the Republican party rolled up in November last.

Recognizing his splendid service in behalf of his party, Republican leaders throughout the country would be delighted to reward Hays on Wednesday with another term as National Chairman. But the Postmaster General wishes to resign. His job at Washington is enough for him to handle, he says.

Since the postmasters of the country are now protected by civil service, it is true that Hays might continue to serve as National Chairman without a question of propriety that might have existed in the old days. Nevertheless, Hays wants to hand over the gavel to some one else.

In retiring as National Chairman the Postmaster General leaves behind in the machinery of the Republican party in every city, town and hamlet in the country loyal friends who learned to know and admire him during the past several years.

G. O. P. Casts Aside Colored Men in Bid for White Vote.

The belief that the big gains made in the last election in the South can be preserved by cultivation of the white Democrats prompts the reorganization of the Republican party below the Mason and Dixon line.

It is proposed to change the entire basis of the G. O. P. in the South, ending for all time the perennial scandal of the "Southern delegate."

In the Southern States a large number of colored persons are barred by State laws from voting. The Republican party in these States is largely made up of these disenfranchised men and women.

It is proposed first to reduce from 121 to 70 the number of colored delegates from the eleven Southern States to the Republican national convention.

The more drastic change bars all persons not recognized as a voter from participation in the Republican primaries and conventions.

This would not eliminate all colored Republican voters in the South, but would end the activity in politics of a great portion of them designated as "fungus" colored voters who have no status as such under the existing laws of their States and who, it is complained, are easily led to take part in all sorts of irregular conventions and primaries gotten up by white adventurers.

It is maintained by advocates of the proposed change that the Southern negro has been harmed and not helped under the present system because through it they were used as political capital by white leaders of questionable reputation. It is charged that these leaders traded the colored men at national conventions like pawns. The advocates of change say that the Republican party should abandon the policy of giving comfort to the colored voters who, for sixty years have been seeking the privilege to vote in white communities.

Opposed to the new move are the Northern colored citizens of Republican persuasion, who sincerely believe that the Republican national leaders are about to make a serious error. Some complaint is coming from the white Republicans in the South, but those in control in Washington say that these kickers are the gentlemen of shady reputation who have been "using" the Southern colored man for selfish purposes.

Those now holding the reins of the G. O. P. in the nation aver they have received considerable encouragement from white Democrats of the South, who say they will join the Republican party if it makes the change. President Harding is credited with being of the opinion that the new plan would considerably strengthen the party in the South.

It is suggested that the plan be tried out in Georgia and then that State would be used as a model on which to carry out the entire rebuilding of the party. Harding is of the belief that poor management of the party in Georgia cost him its electorial vote, and is inclined to believe that the reorganization would help the party in that State. The President feels that the experiment will bring to the party white men of high standing in the State, who in the past have been Democrats.

In the meantime, the Deemocrats will closely follow the developments of the experiment.

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COLOR PREJUDICE AFFORDS STUDY IN WASHINGTON

Savannah Tribune 5/14/21

Federal Departments Discriminating

YOUNG WOMEN COMPELLED TO BATTLE FOR WORK AND FOR THEIR CHARACTER.

Washington, D. C., May 11th (Associated Negro Press)—Color prejudice ramifications in Washington afford a startling and sickening study. Governmental departments are honey combed with petty, insensible and un-American bold faced discriminations—albeit, there are occasions where it is sought to coved up the real menace with ostrich like camoflage.

Revealing these conditions, The Associated Negro Press feels that a public duty is being performed, in as much as there is universal hope that many of the conditions will be corrected under the new administration. Washington, as the nation's capital, should set the example for the rest of the country in American priniciples. The Southern idea of "dealing with the Negro" has had an eight year sway, and the most has been made of the time.

These practices have been so effective that there is not a single theatre in Washington where colored people may go, except for those conducted exclusively for the race, or where persons who can "pass" run the gauntlet. The same brand of prejudice is nation-wide in effectiveness, for the city is made up with people from everywhere, who not only write back home, but who go back from time to time telling the folks "how we treat 'em in D. C." It's a fine little game of "black man.'.

The keystone of governmental discrimination is the Civil Service department. They have worked the scheme out there to a "frack-sicklin,' as they say in Indiana—meaning the "umpteenth" part of a fraction. It starts with the examinations, where it has been demonstrated that the lowest possible grades are given colored applicants, especially in spelling and writing. And yet, the records bear witness that even with handicaps, colored applicants make a higher average than the majority of whites.

The nefarious Wilson executive order system of compelling applicants to be photographed, is another part of the program which is wholly out of harmony with civil service ideals, and should be abolished. Notwithstanding this prima facia method, hundreds of applicants are certified for various positions, only to find when they put in an appearance that "the place has just been filled."

During war times there were large numbers of pathetic instances where both men and women came to the city from long distances, only to find the door closed in their faces. Each of the various bureaus have what is known as a "Chief clerk" and an "appointment clerk." These are the goats, and are the ones who do the dirty work in the matter of appointments, but it could not be carried on successfully without the endorsement of the "man on top."

Take a specific case in point that happened recently in the department of Commerce, under the Secretary Hoover. It is stated that a young colored man was sent personally by the Secretary to the appointment clerk with the instructions that he be placed, he having been certified by the Civil Service. The autocratic appointment clerk informed the young man that "There is a clerkship, but you would have to work among whites, and the best I can do now is place you on as a messenger." Can you beat that for nerve? There are hundreds of cases like it.

There are hundreds of persons in Washington departments who are capable of being chief; who frequently have more ability than their so-called chiefs, and are called upon to perform his duties, and yet they are not permitted to advance. There are scores of messengers, college graduates, who are hanging on with the hope that time will some day give them a chance to measure up. Young women are compelled to battle with equal force and determination for an opportunity to work for the government, except many of them have the additional battle for their character, in a manner very much in keeping with certain regional ethics.

Shall colored Americans who are anxious to serve the country in the Federalized Guard be received on the same basis as others, or shall they all be compelled to enlist under the order which permits only certain military privileges. The recent exposition on this subject is creating wide comment. Citizens thruout the country are urged to write Secretary of War Weeks of the War Department, Washington, D. C., and urge the repeal of an order which is unfair to American manhood. The Associated Negro Press has taken the matter up directly with the Secretary of War, and a formal expression on the subject is expected in a short time. It has been pointed out to the Secretary that under the present arrangement red blooded men resent the plan as un-American, regardless of the very elucidating statement on the subject by former Secretary Baker, who stated that it was without prejudice. "Can Discrimination be without prejudice?" asks the "Man Farthest Down."

Secretary Denby, of the Department of the Navy, a citizen of Michigan, where the Republican party was born for the cause of human Liberty and justice, together with his worthy assistant, Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, son of the architect of the "Door of Hope—the Door of Opportunity,"—those men should take the unwritten law of color prejudice out of the government that has very effectively placed the "kibosh" on colored Americans.

Except in certain restricted capacity on the war craft of Uncle Sam, a dark face is without chance or honor. The executive officers in Washington, of the Navy Department, reflect very unmistakably the "spirit of the Navy." Colored clerks, and even messengers, are conspicuous by their absence.

It is pointed out by observers that to make headway in social justice Departmental heads must take an unquestioned stand for the things that are right. The spirit of their stand should permeate every corner and crevice of the work under them, just as the spirit of injustice permeated to the last inch under the last Wilsonian regime. It is further pointed out that the example of the government, its attitude in dealing with human beings, will go a very long way in helping to develop a just and fair attitude of many in every section of the United States, and in all phases of economic life. Governmental example, backed up by constitutional governmental determination, will prove an unfaltering panacea for many ills.

SPRINGFIELD M. REPUBLICAN
APRIL 6, 1921

NEGROES AND FEDERAL OFFICE

A Plea for Their Recognition Under the New Administration

To the Editor of The Republican:—

Protest by the women employes in the office of the register of the treasury at Washington against the appointment of a Negro as register transmits to the Harding administration another problem growing out of the Wilson policy of sectional and race discrimination.

It should be remembered that of thousands of important political appointments in the federal service there are only a few important positions to which liberal-minded executives have appointed prominent colored men. Among these are recorder of deeds, register of the treasury, judge of the municipal court of the District of Columbia, assistant attorney-general and auditor in the treasury and navy departments. Ex-Senator B. K. Bruce was the first colored man to hold the treasury post, being appointed by President Garfield. In the succeeding republican administrations, except that of President McKinley, Judson W. Lyons, W. T. Vernon and J. C. Napier have occupied the position. And despite the fact that many colored men were induced to support Mr Wilson out of resentment at Mr Taft's part in the Brownsville affair, Mr Wilson not only removed Mr Napier but refused to appoint a colored man as his successor. This, however, was only a beginning of the troubles which befell the Negro during the seven years that followed. So completely reactionary was the policy of discrimination against Negroes that under it cabinet subordinates accomplished complete segregation of colored civil service employes where they did not remove them entirely. And how mightily this propaganda has prospered during this period is now easily apparent.

The fact that the business of the office has necessitated an increase from 19 to 900 employes casts no reflection upon the efficiency of the men who have held the office. On the other hand, whereas nine clerks might have more or less contact with the register, a vast majority of the present force might never have occasion to speak to him. Moreover, there is nothing in either the civil service regulations or the statues affecting distinctly social relations. This department especially requires service, not social relations, and it is the purpose of the present administration to reach the highest point of service in every department.

This petition involves two issues of highest importance: Whether the employes in the federal service are to determine the personnel of its chiefs and whether by authority of the federal service color is to be the test of employment. The right possessed by the private individual to choose his employes does not obtain in the government service, because the government belongs to the people, who must obey the laws and pay the taxes, and the question of taxation without representation was settled long before Mr Wilson came to office. We are fortunate at this time that there comes to power a party whose past has throbbed with the sympathies of sound democracy. And while it is not necessary to indulge in experiments calculated either to explode the laboratory or destroy the chemist, the situation does need the exercise of a little common sense saturated with the principle of the Golden Rule.

It is not pleasant to anticipate the ultimate condition which Mr Wilson's policy is calculated to produce. Race and class friction, incompetence, extravagance and waste have followed the relation of good fellowship heretofore existing. The encouragement of the colored race in its progress over the stony pathway along which it has trod is an impulse worthy of republican traditions. But this course is justified by higher morals. We have been peaceful at home and respected abroad for what we have done for those who compose our citizenship. The pre-eminent position attained by our government consequent upon its moral leadership has established us as a dominant world power. And this position entails obligations which we could not escape if we would. It is therefore inconceivable that under republican leadership we would effect peaceful reconstruction in Europe without consistent national effort to bring to our colored citizens a more just measure of the fruits of victory.

LUCIUS SUMNER HICKS.
Boston, April 4, 1921.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Secretary to Attorney General Sees No Wrong in Segregation.

INTERESTING CONVERSATION WITH A. N. P. REPRESENTATIVE.

Louisville News 6/18/21

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Washington, D. C., June 15—In the last release of The Associated Negro Press, the corespondence between the representative and the Department of Justice was given.

Not receiving a reply from Attorney General Daugherty, to the communications, the representative called W. F. Gibbs, Secretary, and assistant to the Attorney General, and inquired about the corespondence. Mr. Gibbs feigned ignor ance of the letters, and also the subject matter. He was told that the letters were with reference to segregation and discrimination in the Department of Justice. Mr. Gibbs stated that he could see no cause for complaint.

The A. N. P. representative said: "It certainly is not a becoming thing to do in a United States Government Department—it is not American—and it is not just."

Mr. Gibbs declared that whatever the condition was, everyone seemed satisfied.

"It is a thing that we are American citizens cannot countenance or encourage—we know there is a great deal of propaganda behind it and the people—readers of our Colored newspapers are putting it up to us (The Associated Negro Press) as business men and as publishers of newspapers, to see that such conditions are not permitted to exist without vigorous protest—certainly under a Republican administration."

"When did you write this letter?" he asked.

"I wrote Mr. Daugherty a personal letter on this subject more than three weeks ago and got no reply; I wrote again and got nothing but your promise to call my previous letter to his attention when the Department of Justice was not rushed with work."

"Well, you must understand that we are very busy here, and although I sign many letters, and many of them come here, I do not have time to read them all. You say you got a letter from me?"

"Yes I got your letter but it didn't answer my questions or supply the information I asked for. When I wrote Mr. Daugherty—knowing him as well as I do and having full faith in his high sense of justice and fair play—I felt certain then, and I still feel certain that if the matters complained of were called to his attention they would be immediately corected and abolished—I don't believe that he himself, would ever countenance Jim-Crowism or segregation right there in the Department of Justice—I have known him for fifteen years as a good Republican citizen, I know that he wouldn't stand for any such things like those I called to his attention—but I can't get a letter to him—I can't get a reply from him—and I know of a number of men who have made an effort to get to him on important matters and they claim that you have prevented them from seeing Mr. Daugherty."

"Well, we are running this department. If, those men have complaints as you say, why don't they bring them to us, instead of going to someone on the outside and to the newspapers?"

"Well, Mr. Gibbs, I want to know your views on the matters mentioned in my letter."

"I don't know anything about the segregation, but if there is I don't see why there should be any complaint about it. The white people do not complain when there are signs up. It seems all right to me."

"Well I feel perfectly free now to say to you that I positively cannot and do not agree with the attitude that you are taking and I think it would be highly interesting—to say the least for Mr. Daugherty and for the President, Mr. Harding if I should publish the conversation that we are having over the telephone. I do not want to embarass the present administration, but in justice to the welfare of the large racial group that the Associated Negro Press is seeking to serve, I feel it my duty to publish your unfair and un-American attitude, for you seem to think it perfectly right to segregate Negro clerks and other employees and perfectly right in your judgment to have lavatories "for white men only" and "for Colored men" only? right there in what is called the Department of Justice."

"Well, you are perfectly at liberty to publish it if you wish to. I am not speaking for the Attorney General, but for myself."

"But, Mr. Gibbs, don't you get my point? For the reason that these people come to us and look to us to plead and work for a correction of these evils which we have a perfect right as American citizens to oppose—especially under a Republican administration. Now, we have it brought to our attention a number of instances where people have made the same kind of complaint—not only in the Department of Justice but in other Departments as well; we have listened to their statements and in a number of cases have verified their complaints; they feel that they are Americans— helpful in peace and loyal and self-sacrficing in war times and they feel the stigma and humiliation of such mis-treatment—they do not like those things—they know there is no just cause for such Jim-Crow tactics—they are vigorously resenting such indignities that are heaped upon them and which they have already borne too lon under a democratic administration, and they are looking for a corection of such un-American practices under such high-minded men like President Harding and Attorney General Daugherty."

"It looks to me like you are bothered too much with these things."

"No, sir, I tell you frankly that I cannot agree with you in that position which you take—neither do I think Mr. Daugherty will agree with you when the matter reaches him."

"I cannot say as to that."

"Well, if I can get no assurance from you—I have ample testimony to prove that Colored clerks have been segregated and are still being segregated in the Department of Justice and also that Colored clerks and other employees are even now required to use separate water closets on certain floors, some of which (especially those in the basement) are plainly marked "For White Men" and "For Colored Men." I know men of our race who have been humiliated by seeing these Jim Crow signs right there in the Department of Justice—I will take Mr. Johnson's word for it and I will take the replies to inquiries made by certain employees of your department—and now as I know your strangely unfair view of this matter—getting it directly over the phone from your lips—and having tried in vain, time and again, to reach Mr. Daugherty on this subject—I cannot help but feel that we are handicapped to start with, and I shall govern myself accordingly. But one last question I want to ask, Mr. Gibbs—I want to ask whether or not you will look up that letter I wrote Mr. Daugherty and hand it to him to glance over and send me a word or reply."

"Well, I'll think it over."

"You say you will THINK IT OVER—all right, Mr. Gibbs."

The Associated Negro Press has received no further reply from Mr. Gibbs, hence he must be still thinking it over. It is still believed that Attorney General Daugherty has not received the letters and is not informed of the conditions in the Department of Justice.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES ORGANIZED

The Savannah Tribune 10/6/21

Will Fight Discrimination Against Negroes In Departments

Washington, D. C., Oct. 5th (Associated Negro Press)—With a view to bringing all Federal Employees into a spirit of co-operation and breaking down the malicious discriminatory practice of subordinate Departmental chiefs toward our race group in the various Departments at Washington and thru out the country, and for the purpose of advancing and retaining our men and women who are thus employed, and certified for employment, the Federal Employees League has been organized with headquarters at 1216 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. and is headed by the following officers

Hon. Perry W. Howard, Special Asst. Attorney General, President; Dr. J. R. Crossland, Director of Colored Vocational Work in the Veteran's Bureau, Vice President; Hon Henry Lincoln Johnson, Republican National Committeeman, General Counsel and Legislative Representative; Mr. John T. Risher Chief of Muster Roll Division, Navy Department, Secretary-Treasurer In addition to these active officers, the following advisory board has been selected and their potent influence will stand solidly behind this organization: Walter L. Cohen, Louisiana, Robt. S. Abbott, Illinois, N. D. Brascher, Illinois, W. C. Matthews, Massachussetts; R. J. Nelson, Delaware; Cornelius R. Richardson, Indiana; J. H. P. Westbrook, Colorado; Isaac Nutter, New Jersey; B. J. Davis, Georgia; W. T Andrews, Maryland; Chas. A. Cottrill, Ohio; Andrew Stevens, Pennsylvania; E. A. Williams, Nebraska; Chas. E. Mitchell W Va.; J. A. Josey, Wisconsin; W. P. Kemp, Mich.; W. T. Francis, Minn.; J. R. Pollard, Virginia.

These men are veteran workers in the cause of the race and are widely known, and this movement is hailed as the most saultary step yet taken in behalf of those of our race group who have traveled such stormy paths in the Government service because of the iniquitious Jim-Crow and other discriminatory practices.

This movement is viril from the start and will be pushed with the greatest intensity. There will be no let-up or compromise, but they will demand and insist that we go back to the old land-mark when a man or woman stood on their merit rather than on their color.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Discrimination – 1921.

New Hampshire

PORTSMOUTH N H HERALD
APRIL 9, 1921

NEGRO BARBER IS VERY PARTICULAR

Refuses to Shave Two of His Race and Is Fined $50.

Frank Johnson and David Stewart, both colored, were each awarded $25 damages yesterday after an all-day hearing of their suit against John B. Hall, a colored barber of Holyoke, the claim being that he had refused to shave them. Hall was also defendant in two other suits brought by colored men, Squire Glover and Shirley Matlock for similar reasons, but the court found in his favor in these cases as it was shown that both men applied for services after 6 p. m., the union closing hour. Hall told the court that his reason for refusing to shave the first pair of plaintiffs was because he was afraid of losing the trade of his white customers.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Discrimination — 1921.

New Jersey

N.Y.C. EXHIB. TRADE REVIEW
MARCH 19, 1921

Anti-"Jim Crow" Bill Passed in New Jersey

The New Jersey civil rights bills, which attracted nation-wide attention, passed the lower branch of the Legislature at Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, March 2. The bill, which was introduced by the colored Assemblyman Alexander of Essex, strengthening the civil rights law which requires owners of theatres, restaurants and hotels to allow colored patrons into their premises. Under the provisions of this bill any colored person may obtain admittance to any part of the theatre. The theatre manager, according to provisions of this measure, may prohibit any patron from entering his theatre, but before claiming damages the patron must prove that there was no legal reason for his ejection.

Under the bill just passed it is provided that the damages be reverted to the State, eliminating any possibility of persons seeking to blackmail under the new law. Assemblyman Eldridge of Union cast the only vote against the bill. The bill is now in the Senate, where theatre managers, restaurateurs and hotelkeepers will make an effort to have the measure pigeon-holed.

TRENTON N J ADVERTISER
JUNE 26, 1921

TO AVOID RACIAL FRICTION.

In another column of today's issue is given what looks like a dispassionate account of the recent arrest of a colored mother at the Rowan School, Broad Street Park, growing out of race feeling among the pupils. Our correspondent is trustworthy and, we believe, well-informed as to the circumstances. We allude to the matter here only to point out the need of exercising pains in meeting the problem which has been introduced into our social life by the present greatly enlarged negro population. With the best intentions on both sides, it has been found difficult elsewhere in the North to avoid friction when whites and blacks are brought into closer living relations. The South has handled this particular dilemma in a fashion which, on the whole, is said to work out satisfactorily for peace and good order, but the North is still new at adjusting the terms on which the two races shall dwell together.

One conclusion which many are apt to reach, after reading the letter of "Fair Play," is that the Trenton school authorities have pursued a wise policy in providing separate elementary buildings for colored children and that there should be no unnecessary delay in erecting the contemplated first-class grammar school on North Montgomery Street, where the young people of that race will have all the modern adjuncts for recreation and health which white children possess. An incidental advantage of the separate schools is the addition to the city teaching force of a considerable number of colored educators at remunerative salaries, whose services would not be in demand in the absence of such schools.

Another feature of the existing racial problem is found in the housing situation, and that is still more embarrassing. While colored pupils may as a rule be segregated, no such arrangement is within present vision for dwelling purposes. Within the past two or three years, white neighborhoods have been invaded at a rapid rate largely by negro families who have an ambition to live in a sanitary neighborhood and with homes decently provided with modern conveniences. That is a praiseworthy incentive, but unfortunately there creep in, among the more deserving colored households, families of the same race who do not accommodate themselves to white standards.

Under the circumstances, it may not be untimely to counsel the whites to exercise all possible forbearance with respect to the shortcomings of the negro and, on the other hand, to urge persons of influence among the negroes to endeavor by the readiest means at hand to school their race in the virtues of quiet, inoffensive living, which will not disturb the older residents of the neighborhood, day or night. This is especially necessary where there are many irresponsible colored children with little knowledge of or regard for property rights.

NEGRO ON QUESTION OF RACE SEPARATION

TRENTON N J ADVERTISER
JULY 3, 1921

Editor Sunday Times-Advertiser:

Dear Sir—Apropos of an editorial comment in last Sunday's Times-Advertiser about the separate public schools in Trenton for the younger colored children, I would like to express my belief, as a negro, that the plan is satisfactory to the best sentiment of our race here. We want to avoid race antagonisms for we recognize that wherever ill-feeling is promoted, the negro suffers most by it in the long run.

There are very few intelligent Negroes who have any desire to mingle among white people in the sense that prejudiced minds would have the public believe.

Negroes have their own social circles, many of them quite as cultivated, quite as refined, as the best that white society affords, and not acknowledging any present inferiority, they are not looking forward with any special interest to any future "equality."

On the other hand, when a Negro has gone about all day attending quietly to his business and has had to walk blocks out of the way to find a respectable restaurant that will give him service, when a stranger in the city he has had to sit up all night in a railroad station because hotels would not accommodate him, he protests for his rights.

He pays his taxes, is called for military duty in time of need and he asserts his simple right to go about his duties and pleasures without being inconvenienced because of his color.

FAIR PLAY.

JURY AWARDS DAMAGES FOR RACE DISCRIMINATION

The East Jersey News 9/29/21

Hackensack, N. J., Sept. 26.—Samuel A. Barnett, colored man residing at 71 West -32nd Street, in the city of New York, was awarded a verdict of $'00 yesterday against the Philadelphia Confectionery company of 166 Main Street, by a jury in the Third District of Beergen County. The suit was based on the civil rights act adopted by the last legislature, and it is believed this was the first case under this act to be tried in this place.

Barnett alleged that on August 9th, he entered the ice cream parlor of the defendants, and the attendants refused to serve him with soda water. Upon returning later, Barnett said, he obtained it, but, he declared was charged an excessive price.

The act under which recovery in the above case was secured, was introduced by Dr. W. G. Alexander, assemblyman from Orange, Essex county.

WINS CIVIL RIGHTS SUIT IN N. J.

The Gardian 9/17/21

COLORED MAN GETS VERDICT UNDER CIVIL RIGHTS ACT.

Hackensack, N. J., September 10,—Samuel A. Barnett, colored of 71 West 132d street, New York, was awarded a verdict of $100 yesterday against the Philadelphia Confectionery Company of 166 Main street by a jury in the Third District Court of Bergen County. The suit was based on the civil rights act adopted by the last Legislature, and it is believed this was the first case under this act to be tried in this place.

Barnett alleged that on August 9 he entered the ice cream parlor of the defendants, and the attendants refused to serve him with soda water. Upon returning later, Barnett said, he obtained it, but, he declared, was charged an excessive price.

The act, under which recovery in the above case was secured, was introduced by Dr. W. G. Alexander, Assemblyman from Orange, Essex County

During the week of the Elks' Convention, Miss Octava Robinson of Roxbury entertained friends from Cambridge and Philadelphia.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
OCT 17

Discrimination – 1921.

New York.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY DOES NOT WISH NEGRO POLICY HOLDERS.

Atlanta Independent 12-1-21

"That the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company does not encourage Negroes to take out policies in their institutions, and in fact prefers not to write up Negroes at all, has just been disclosed by Mr. Woodward, vice-president of the company, in an interview with Jas. H. Hubert, executive secretary of the New York Urban League.

"Mr. Hubert has approached this company more than once with a view of making openings for members of the race. Mr. Woodward admitted that over 12 per cent of the company's policyholders are colored; stating that to employ colored agents would only stimulate more business among the race, which is not desired. 'The law forces us,' said he, 'to give the same policies to Negroes as we do to whites, while the rating due to the high mortality among Negroes is almost twice as great.' Mr. Woodward did not hesitate to urge that Negroes organize and support their own companies instead of seeking policies in this company. While this company has refused to employ colored men and women in any of its departments, this is, however, the first time that it has gone so fas as to express its abhorrence for colored business.

"In a statement given out in New York City November 21, Mr. Hubert said: 'The Negro has proven his ability to conduct business enterprise." This attitude of the Metropolitan should be known not only to our colored insurance companies, but to every self-respecting Negro who holds a policy or contemplates taking out insurance in the near future. Even at a sacrifice—even if a policy with a colored company is a few more dollars. Until the Metropolitan realizes that the Negro has a place in this enterprise, not only as a beneficiary, but as a benefactor, our ministers, newspapers, social and civic organizations should urge a large patronage and support of our colored insurance companies."

The above is a copy of a letter being sent out through the country by James H. Hubert, Executive Secretary of the New York Urban League for publication in Negro newspapers throughout the country, the purpose of which is to inform the Negroes of the attitude of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company towards our group.

We also publish a letter addressed by Editor B. J. Davis of the Atlanta Independent, bearing on the attitude of the Metropolitan towards the Negro as related to him by the Adair Realty and Trust Company of Atlanta, Georgia, local agents of the Metropolitan. Editor Davis having applied to the Trust Company as the agent of the Metropolitan, for a loan, and being informed by Mr. Oliver Perry Adair, in charge of [illegible]n department of the Trust Company, that the Metropolitan did not loan money to Negroes, he addressed the following communication to the Metropolitan and received the reply which follows his letter, which is an unequivocal and straight-forward denial of both the charges of Mr. Hubert of the New York Urban League and of the Adair Realty and Trust Company of Atlanta, Georgia, local agents for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

We publish this correspondence in justice to the Metropolitan Life and our group as a race. If the Trust Company is correct, the Negro is entitled to know it, and if the Insurance Company has been misrepresented by reason of the representations of the Urban League of New York or by the Trust Company, its local agent, here, it should be set right before the public. The truth is what we sought after, and we publish the record as we have made it.

B. J. DAVIS, Editor.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 18, 1921.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.,
1 Madison Square,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

First, I am a Negro man holding $10,000 worth of insurance in your company, and I am one of the many thousands of Negroes who hold policies with your corporation.

Second, I am a newspaper man, engaged in the publication of a weekly newspaper—The Atlanta Independent, Atlanta, Georgia, with a circulation varying between forty and fifty thousand.

I have observed from time to time that you have appropriated sixty million dollars to assist in the building of homes throughout our country to relieve the housing situation.

First, I was impressed to believe that you were moved in a desire to relieve suffering humanity. Believing that was your purpose. I inquired of one of your agents whether there was any Metropolitan money available to build houses. He promptly informed me, though regretfully, that the great Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, composed of Negroes and whites, discriminated against the Negro and refused to loan him money upon the same conditions that it would loan white policyholders or white people; that in fact, your company does not loan money to Negroes; that all the money you get from Negroes you take to relieve white situations.

This letter is addressed to you to find out whether this is the policy of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—not to loan money to colored policy-holders or colored people because of their race, color or previous condition of servitude. If it is, the Negroes of this country, who patronize you largely, are entitled to know it. Before undertaking to inform them through the Associated Negro Press, I want to give you the opportunity, and here it is, to state your side of the question.

The Negroes of this country, and especially the southland, borrow money from banks, trust companies and other corporations, when they have the collateral, upon the same terms and conditions that white people do, and no rule is drawn against them by reason of their color. Such inhuman and unwarranted rules are only drawn by individuals and corporations of the north, and if it is the rule of your company to take millions every year from Negroes and loan it to white people and draft a rule discriminating against black men and women because of their race and color, we repeat, it is a condition they ought to know, as they do not know it.

Awaiting your reply, I am,

Yours respectfully,

B. J. DAVIS,

Editor Atlanta Independent

New York City, Nov. 25, 1921.

Mr. B. J. Davis, Editor,
The Atlanta Independent,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your favor of the 18th instant and are very glad you have given me an opportunity to answer the statements that have been made to you.

Any agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company who stated that we discriminate against colored people in any way whatever was either acting without proper information or made a deliberate false statement. You did not give me his name, so I am unable to reach him, but if I can do so, I will certainly let him understand that he has made a serious misstatement. The facts are, that we have never issued any instruction to our loaning representatives that they were not to consider loans on houses owned or occupied by colored people. In this City, we have loans on a number of houses occupied by colored people and some of which are owned by them.

The writer has charge of four houses in the Harlem section of this City and some years ago put out white tenants and rented to colored as they made much better tenants than the whites we have been having and since then the conditions have been entirely satisfactory. The colored tenants seem to have more pride in keeping their places in order; they pay their rent more promptly and we think are more careful of the property they occupy, even although they may not own it. This company has rented large buildings in Harlem with a distinct understanding that they are to be occupied by colored people, our reasons being the same as given above.

Our instructions to our lending agents are that our so-called housing loans must be on new buildings from $2,000 to $5,000 and in sections that are good and that the security must be without question. If they are offered loans on houses to be owned or occupied by colored people, the sole question to be considered is one of security. You must, of course, realize that the first requirement of the laws under which we operate is that we must make loans that are perfectly safe and if loans such as we above describe are offered by colored people, they certainly can obtain the money, but if the security is not satisfactory, neither colored people nor white people can obtain loans from us.

We realize that the colored people are entitled to all the rights and consideration that whites receive and you can depend upon it that this company does not take any other stand and never will.

I trust I have sufficiently answered your criticism.

Yours very truly,

WALTER STABLER,

Comptroller,

Discrimination 1921. North.

KANSAS ATTORNEY GENERAL TELLS WHITE THEATRE OWNERS THAT THEY MAY SEGREGATE BUT CAN NOT BAR THE NEGROES FROM THEIR PLAY HOUSES; RACE MEN FIGHT THEATER MEN WHO REFUSE THEM ENTRANCE

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Topeka, Kansas, Jan. 12.—Kansas theatres may segregate, but they cannot deny admittance to the show houses. That is the opinion of the attorney general's office in passing on the policy of a parsons movie house.

The "Liberty" theatre in Parsons refused to admit Negroes. The cause was checked up to the state legal department. It held that while a color line could not be drawn a given portion of the house might be set aside for Negroes—and the management might decide which seats they should occupy.

PENNSYLVANIA CLASSES NEGRO LABOR AS "AMERICA" FOR FIRST TIME.

Special to The Express.

Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 30.—Within the next two weeks 30,000 questionaires seeking information from that many industries in Pennsylvania will be sent out to the offices of the various concerns by the Bureau of Statistics and Information of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs at Harrisburg, Pa.

These questionaires are sent out annually under the law manufacturers and producers must file the answered reports with the statistical bureau within 30 days after the close of the year. These reports are in turn tabulated and from them procured the total production valuation and numerous other industrial statistics of the state as well as of the individual counties and many of the larger municipalities.

Before the close of this month printed retports showing the industrial statistics of 1919 as well as figures for the year 1916, 1917 and 1918 will be ready for distribution. Through the efforts exerted by the statistical bureau in the Department, printed reports are now made available in a much shorter period than heretofore.

Several changes in the make-up of the new questionaires have been ordered as a result of a conference between Secretary of Internal Affairs James F. Woodward and H. Hoke Gottschall, Chief of the statistical bureau in the Department. One of these changes and probably the most important insofar as it concerns society is that regarding the classification of labor. For many years past, industrial statistics in the labor division in Pennsylvani have given the number of "Americans, Negroes and foreigners" in industry. Both Secretary Woodward and Mr. Gottschall, in going over the new questionaire, were of the opinion that Colored persons must not be discriminated against and that they must be classed as Americans just as members of the white race. As a result of the conference, the classification was changed so that the figures would show the number of Americans, white; the number of Americans, Colored; and the number of foreigners.

The printed report which is just about to make its appearance, the first since Secretary Woodward took office, will likewise carry the revised classification in labor figures.

In addition to the labor change in the questionaire, a more complete survey of certain industries is provided for. Heretofore, there were some smaller industries which were included usually under the leading of "Miscellaneous," but in the tables for 1920, which of course, can not be made up until after the close of the statistical report on industry will be even more complete than it is at the present time.

SCHOOL MASTER WHO SEGREGATES RACE CHILDREN TO FACE THE COURTS.

(By Associated Negro Press)

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 6.—Charges have been preferred against the local school authorities which claim that the Negro pupils in the Industrial Heights were being segregated by the principal of the school. The matter was referred to the local school board.

REJECT GIRL AT CATHOLIC ACADEMY

Notre Dame Officials Accused of Drawing Color Line on Chicagoan

Chicago Defender 2-12-21

KANKAKEE, Ill., Feb. 11.—Notre Dame Academy at Bourbonnais a Catholic institution for girls, refused to receive as a student Miss Yvonne Irene Payne, 15-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Payne, 4329 Prairie avenue, Chicago, according to the girl's statement, who returned to her home late Sunday night, Feb. 6. She had been taken to the institution by her mother and received cordially by the attendants.

Girl Is Rejected

Believing that her daughter would be given every care and attention, Mrs. Payne returned to Chicago on the next train. Catholic sisters in charge of the academy called the girl in for a conference and questioned her regarding her nationality, it is said. Failing t oprove that she was of "pure French extraction," Miss Payne was told that she could not remain.

Sent Home Alone

Without notifying the girl's parents, authorities called a taxicab, took $1 from her tuition fee to pay the fare, and sent her, minus an escort, to the railroad station three miles away. Miss Payne is a graduate of St. James Catholic school, 29th and Wabash avenue, Chicago. Authorities there recommended the academy at Bourbonnais in order that the young girl might continue her studies. It is claimed that the registrar at Notre Dame had accepted $10 as part payment on tuition from the girl's parents in December. It is not known what action will be taken against the school.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

On January 31, 1921, a Civil Rights Bill was introduced by Hon. J. C. Asbury, colored representative of the 30th Ward, Philadelphia. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary General, as follows:

Christian Recorder 2/17/21

"AN ACT"

"To protect all persons in their equal rights regardless of race, color or creed in places of public accommodation, entertainment or amusement, and providing penalty for violation of the same.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all persons within the jurisdiction of this State shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages and privileges of any place of public accommodation, entertainment or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons. No person being the owner or lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of any such place shall directly or indirectly refuse, withhold from or deny to any person any of the accommodations, advantages or privileges thereof or directly or indirectly publish, circulate, issue or display, post or mail any written or printed communication, notice or advertisement to the effect that any of the accommodations, advantages and privileges of any such place shall be refused, withheld from or denied to any person on account of race, creed or color, or that the patronage or custom thereat of any person belonging to or purporting to be of any particular race, creed or color is unwelcome, objectionable or not acceptable, desired or solicited.

"Section 2. The production of any written or printed communication, notice or advertisement purporting to relate to any such place and to be made by any person being the owner, lessee, proprietor, superintendent or manager thereof shall be prima facie evidence in any civil or criminal action that the same was authorized by such person. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the mailing of a private communication in writing sent in repsonse to specific written inquiry.

"Section 3. A place of public accommodation, entertainment or amusement within the meaning of this act shall be deemed to include inns, taverns, roadhouses, hotels, whether conducted for the entertainment of transient guest or for the accommodation of those seeking health, recreation or rest or restaurants or eating houses or any place where food is sold for consumption on the premises, buffets, saloons, bar-rooms or any store, park or enclosure where spirituous or malt liquors are sold, ice cream parlors, confectioneries, soda fountains and all stores where ice cream, ice and fruit preparations or their derivatives, or where beverages of any kind are retailed for consumption on the premises, drug stores, dispensaries, clinics, hospitals, bathhouses, barbershops, theatres, motion picture houses, airdromes, roof gardens, music halls, race courses, skating rinks, amusement and recreation parks, fairs, bowling alleys, gymnasiums, shooting galleries, billiards and pool parlors, public libraries, kindergartens, primary and secondary schools, high schools, academies, colleges and universities, business colleges and extension courses, garages and all public conveyances operated on land or water as well as the stations and terminals thereof, and such privileges, accommodations, entertainment and amusement shall be in any part of such establishment or house, hall, building, open airdrome or otherwise set apart for the entertainment of the general public.

"Section 4. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the foregoing sections or who shall aid or incite the violation of any of said provisions shall for each and every violation thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars to be recovered by the person aggrieved thereby in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the plaintiff or defendant shall reside and shall also for every such violation be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than three months or both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court.

"Section 5. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

LEGISLATIVE MYSTERY IN PENNSYLVANIA

Wilmington Advocate Del 2/19/21

Harrisburg, Feb. 17.—Prominent Negroes of the state are interested in the equal rights bill presented to the House in January, and are trying to fathom the mystery of how the number on the bill got mixed with the number on another in the printed history of House measures.

Representative John C. Asbury, who represents the Thirtieth ward, Philadelphia, introduced the bill January 31. and the speaker referred it to the House judiciary general committee, of which Representative A. B. Hess, Lancaster, is chairman.

The Asbury proposal was introduced as House bill 198, but on the history it is mixed up with No. 269, relating to highway improvement, which was introduced by Representative Steedle, Pittsburgh. Unless the mixup is straightened the bills will appear erroneously numbered on the calendar, if they get out of committee, and members may pass the highway bill under the impression they have voted for the equal rights measure.

Two years ago an equal rights measure passed both the Senate and House, but was amended in the Senate and sent back to the House for concurrence. On the way between the two houses it became lost like the prohibition plank at Chicago and was never found.

Representative Asbury's bill prohibits any public place from advertising that it will not receive patrons because of their race, creed or color, and prohibits proprietors and managers from refusing anybody admittance on those accounts.

Negroes supporting the bill are satisfied to make some amendments, such as eliminating barber shops from the provisions of the bill, but they intend to insist that the general provisions of the bill be enacted into law. They are counting strongly on the support of Vare leaders in Philadelphia. The Citizens' Club, of Philadelphia, is backing the bill.

The allied racial welfare committee which is composed of representatives of twenty organizations in this city, is urging the passage of the civil rights bill. The arguments presented to the meeting yesterday brought out the fact that New York, Massachusetts, Ohio and Indiana have enacted laws securing a full measure of citizenship rights for all. It was declared that Republican Pennsylvania should do the same.

Civil Rights Bill In New Jersey

Bitter Opposition to Dr. Alexander's Measure

Wilmington Advocate 2/26/21

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 24.—Representative W. G. Alexander, of East Orange, who has introduced a strong civil rights bill before the legislature, is having the same bitterly opposed by the white hotel owners and managers of the state.

The bill, as presented, prevents discrimination in hotels, restaurants and other public places in the State of New Jersey. It has the backing of all the colored people of the State, and a large number of broad-minded whites, and with the proper public sentiment, has a chance to be passed. It is somewhat similar to bills passed in New York and Illinois, and to the one that was up before the Ohio legislature last term, and which will be re-introduced by Representative Henry Davis again.

The hotel managers of Atlantic City, where thousands of the leading colored people of the nation go every year, amply able to enjoy the best accommodations, are most bitterly opposed to the passage.

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN
FEBRUARY 25, 1921

Defining Intercourse With the Negro

To the Editor of The Bulletin.

Sir: I notice that there is a bill before the Pennsylvania Legislature giving negroes full right to enter the same public houses, restaurants, etc., as the whites, and providing a heavy penalty to all proprietors if they refuse to accommodate customers on account of color. With all due respect to deserving negroes, they would show more delicacy if they worked to defeat this bill instead of upholding it. The War of the Rebellion settled once and for all that the negroes were to be freemen, and there were men in the South that agreed with the North that no man should be a slave, as well as Northerners, who took sides with the South, and there was still another class, which still exists, and that class fully upholds the doctrine expounded by Lincoln, and fought for it, but they do not sanction the mingling of the two distinct races.

I honestly believe that most negroes do not want to mingle socially, or otherwise, with the whites, except when absolutely necessary. They have their own doctors, lawyers, etc., their own groceries, restaurants and barber shops, etc. Why do they insist on being allowed to frequent places that are now open to whites only? They are accorded the privilege of sitting in Congress, voting, and all rights enjoyed by other citizens. That I don't live in Pennsylvania I shall be profoundly grateful if this bill is passed, and I think I can safely say that it will never become a law in the State of New Jersey, or, if it should be foisted upon us, it will be winked at, in spite of all that can be done to enforce the same.

Masonville, N. J. R. C. BOUGHER.

Leaders Demand That Schools, Theatres, And Hotels Be Open To All

3/11/21

Afro-American

Speaking for the AFRO-AMERICAN yesterday, Attorney W. Justin Carter, secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor and one of the best known men in the state declared that the Civil Rights Bill will get the support of Senator Penrose and Governor Sproul.

Mr. Carter ocndemned any threat of the younger Republicans to form an Independent party as "fool hardy," because it would be"in a hopeless minority." He was also opposed to amending the bill so as to permit separate schools.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 10—Either the state legislature must pass the Civil Rights Bill now before it guaranteeing equal rights to all without regard to color, or the younger colored Republicans will form a new party.

This is the statement of fact that the younger Republicans thru their representatives have put up to the Legislature, and the outcome is being watched with interest. This is the second time that the Legislature has considered a Civil Rights Bill, but since last year the lower house has two colored members in John C. Asbury and Andrew Stevens, both of Philadelphia. Mr. Asbury has already announced that any member of the legislature who does not vote for the bill is an enemy to his people."

The presence of the two colored representatives in the lower house will mean that the measure will be presented and a roll call put every member on record. Rousing public mass meeting addressed by Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Asbury have been held in many parts of the state.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL

The Civil Rights Bill as drawn make it an offence punishable with a fine of from $100 to $500 for any owner, manager or superintendent of eating places, places of amusement,stores,hotels,hospitals, schools or colleges to deny privileges to any person on account of race. The bill is being fought in some quarters because it would open all theatres, hotels and cafes to colored people on even terms and make it impossible for primary, grammar and high schools and colleges to refuse to admit colored persons as students.

FIGHT FOR CIVIL RIGHTS CREATES ORGANIZATION

Birmingham Reporter 3/19/21

MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED PERSONS ATTEND THE CONFERENCE OFFICERS ARE ELECTED.

Special to The Reporter.

Harrisonburg, Pa., March 17.—The persistent fight made for the past eight years by Negroes of this state for legislation, guaranteeing to them their civil rights, had its culmination in this city last Tuesday when a duly selected delegation of 200 Negroes, representing every county in Pennsylvania having a colored population, met the Judiciary General Committee of the House for a hearing on the Bill, recently introduced by Representative Asbury of Philadelphia. Mr. Asbury is a race man who is a member of the State Legislature.

The Committee reecived the delegation in the Senate Caucus room and members of the Race were designated to address the committee on the bill.

After the hearing the delegation remained in the caucus room and effected a State wide organization to be dedicated to the civic and political rights of Negroes in Pennsylvania. Attorney Robert L. Vann, Assistant City Solicitor for the City of Pittsburgh, was unanimously chosen temporary chairman of the organization with the power to appoint fifteen members of the race from all parts of the state to compose the permanent organization. Mrs. Ruth Bennett, of West Chester, Pa., and President of Colored Women's Clubs of the State, was elected secretary, and by vote of the assembly Mr. Vann was made chairman of the organization. Attorney Vann's masterly speech, delivered before the Judiciary General Committee, won for him the high office to which he was chosen.

Other prominent men and women of the race who made strong addresses before the Committee were: Hon. Andrew Stevens, member of the Legislature from Philadelphia; Attorney J. Welfred Holmes, of Pittsburgh; Rev. W. G. Parks, of Philadelphia; A. B. Bibbs, World War Veteran, of Harrisburg; Rev. J. C. Austin, of Pittsburgh; Mr. E. W. Henry, of Philadelphia; John W. Parks and Dr. Milton White, of Philadelphia. Hon. J. C. Asbury, of Philadelphia, presented the speakers.

Senate Also Takes Final Action on a Number, But Recommits Several Embryo Laws.

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
MARCH 30. 1921

From a Staff Correspondent.

Harrisburg, March 29.—The equal rights bill of Representative Asbury, colored, of Philadelphia, passed finally in the House today by a vote of 139 to 47. One member of the Philadelphia delegation, Representative McOwen, voted against the measure, and a number of lawmakers "ducked" when the bill came up for consideration as a special order. Immediately upon the announcement of the result a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed was overwhelmingly defeated, thus stamping the action of the lower branch of the Assembly as final for the present session. An effort to have the bill recommitted for amendment also failed.

The purpose of the measure is to protect all persons in their equal rights, regardless of race, color or creed, in places of public accommodation, entertainment or amusement. Speeches in favor of the bill were made by Representatives Asbury and Stevens, the two Philadelphia negro members of the lower branch. The former referred to the patriotism of the negro soldiers who answered the call to service in the war with Germany. He asked the passage of the bill on humanitarian grounds and that factionalism and partisanship be forgotten.

Representative Phillips, of Clearfield, quoted the Declaration of Independence in support of the measure. He urged that the bill be passed in the interest of the better education of the negro and quoted the Scriptural injunction, "go ye into all the world and teach all peoples," as an unanswerable argument in favor of the bill. Representatives Stevens and Walker, of Philadelphia, made the closing argument in favor of the bill. The former said he believed it should be passed, not only as a matter of simple justice, but as a recognition of the services rendered by the negro to the Government in its emergencies and agencies. Representative Walker said the interest of the bill was to write into the laws of Pennsylvania the spirit of the amendments to the Federal Constitution. He also lauded the loyalty of the negro to the Republican party.

Through revelations on the practices of fake dentists placed in the hands of lawmakers by Representative Heffernan, of Philadelphia, the House passed finally a bill that requires all dentists to register annually with the State Dental Examining Board. The Dunn Chiropractor bill passed finally by a vote of 150 to 12. It provides for the appointment of a commission of three chiropractors to examine applicants for license.

The Steedle bill legalizing the action of the Board of Education and Medical licensure in reciprocating with boards of other States, also passed finally in the House today. It had been defeated last week. Other bills passed finally were the Hess bill providing for county maintenance of $3.50 a week and a similar sum from the State for indigent insane; the Hagerty bill authorizing the Commonwealth, cities, boroughs and townships to institute quo warranto proceedings in certain cases while pending before the Public Service Commission; the Walker bill segregating diseased prisoners from others; the Senate bill providing for a second additional law judge in Dauphin county, and the Millar bill amending the public service companies' act by regulating rentals to be charged by one public service company for the use of its property by another.

The bills increasing the deputies in the State Bureau of Standards from four to 12 and increasing the salary of the chief was passed in the Senate with eight votes cast in the negative. The fraternal insurance bill was passed finally and sent to the House and the Senate passed for the second time the Whitaker bill authorizing conveyance of lands to the State for the National Guard. Numerous measures were recommitted, among them the second-class non-partisan law repealer, the mine cave bills, the State Welfare Department, borough personal registration, third-class city utility taxation and game and fishery commission merger bills.

The Crow Constitutional Convention bill came out in the Senate with an amendment whereby the election would be held by districts as constituted at the time of the election on the question. The first-class city purchasing agent bill also came out of committee, together with the bills forbidding bribing of baseball players, permitting prothonotaries to sign subpoenas in divorce, raising salaries in the division of documents and permitting liens for storage of motor cars.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

New York.

Discrimination— 1921.

HARLEM WOMAN GETS BIG VERDICT AGAINST ROHRER

New York News 4/5/21

Comely Young Matron Who Was Denied Admission to Famous Beauty School After Contract Gets $800 Damages

It is a safe betting proposition that if any colored lady now wishes to enter the far-famed Rohrer Institute of Beauty Culture at 119 West 42d Street, that the head of that institution will think long and wisely before denying her admission. A jury in Part I of the City Court on last Wednesday informed a wealthy and an expert German-Alsatian that a contract is a contract, even with a colored person, and that the laws of the Empire State against discrimination are not scrapsof paper. The principal in the case was Mrs. Eugene D. Fisher of 215 West 142d Street, one of the most comely and cultured young matrons of Harlem. On November 21, 1919, Mr. Fisher, who is not easily distinguishable as a colored man, went to the Institute and paid $25 on a contract for his wife to take up the course on the following Monday. When Mrs. Fisher, who is hardly so fair, with receipt in hand, appeared on schedule time, Rohrer and his assistants informed her there was a mistake, and further told her she would have to take her course in the evenings after institute hours, and these hours he was vague and disinclined to specify. Finally, abashed and hurt, Mrs. Fisher left and informed her husband. Mr. Fisher took up the case with his friends, the noted law firm of Schoss & Bondy, who entered suit for $2,000. The case finally came to trial on the March calendar, with Judge Feinlight presiding. The jury was overwhelmed with the evidence and the masterly presentation of the case, and after 20 minutes' deliberation returned a verdict of $800. The beaten and cornered old beauty expert has paid.

Negroes Win 'Rights' Case

N. Y. C. POST
MAY 5, 1921

Four Given $100 Damages Each in Village Restaurant Suit

Four negroes were awarded damages of $100 each from Mrs. Grace Godwyn Sperry, owner of the Garret Coffee House in Greenwich Village, by a jury before Justice Leopold Prince in the Municipal Court, yesterday, in an action brought under the Civil Rights Bill. They complained service was refused them in the restaurant, April 18.

Mrs. Sperry, in her defence, said that her coffee house was not a public place and that she had merely asked them "not to stay too long," because they had sat down at the "family table."

The negroes are Catherine Lealtad of 46 West 131st Street, a member of the Civic Club, the Urban League and the Society for the Advancement of Colored People; Eva W. Beaver of 185 West 135th Street, a probationary officer; Vashta Maxwell of 2307 Seventh Avenue, and Howard D. Gregg of 2183 Seventh Avenue, a Yale graduate, connected with a new service syndicate.

SUPREME COURT FAVORS NEGROES

New York News 5/19/21

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision last week upholding the verdict of the lower court before which the case of Victor R. Daly vs. The Pig and Whistle Restaurant was decided.

Last May Victor R. Daly, industrial secretary of the New York Urban League, brought suit against the Pig and Whistle Restaurant in Greenwich Village for failure to serve himself and a party of three in the front room of the restaurant. Mr. Daly was awarded a verdict of $300 damages for each of the aggrieved parties. The case was appealed by the proprietors of the restaurant and was brought before the Supreme Court last week. The court held that the burden of proof rested upon the proprietors to prove why it was that Mr. Daly and his party were not served, since they were desirous of dining at the restaurant. The proprietors claimed that the place was crowded at the time. This failed to convince the court and the verdict of the lower court was upheld.

This case is especially significant, not only as one of the few times that the civil rights law has been upheld after an appeal, but it has also set the precedent for similar cases. Only last week Howard D. Gregg, Vashti C. Maxwell, Catherine Lealtad and Mrs. Eva Deaver, all prominent in social and educational work in this city, were awarded a similar judgment against Grace Garret's Coffee House in Greenwich Village. This case was also tried by the same lawyer who handled Mr. Daly's case, Henry B. Mitchell, of 5 Beekman St. The local press has given a great deal of publicity to these two cases, the New York Times of last Sunday carrying a two-column article entitled "Serving Negro Diners."

HARLEM HOSPITAL HEARING ENDS WITH FRESH CHARGES OF GRAFT AND PROMISES OF FUTURE SQUARE DEAL

New York News 4/12/21

Spectacular Expose of Gross Abuses Practiced Upon Colored Patients and Denial of Rights to Colored Doctors and Nurses Comes to Close — Colored Nurses to Be Admitted

By A. J. GARY.

The final hearing in the investigation of the Harlem Hospital was held before Commissioner Hirschfield Tuesday morning. Dr. Brannan, superintendent of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, took the stand and was questioned by Counselor Pope relative to statements made by the previous witness, Dr. Eschederria, of the Harlem Hospital. He had stated that he had been assigned to ward duty while being an assistant. Counselor asked Dr. Brennan if it was not against the rule to appoint assistants to the ward service, whereupon Dr. Brannan said: "I don't know if the doctor is correct in that statement." There was quite a tilt between the doctors, the Commissioner, Alderman Harris and Lawyer Pope in trying to clarify conditions, as the counselor argued on the inadequacy of physicians to serve when they have no opportunity to get the actual practice, or that the interned doctors are placed in positions which they are not capable of holding.

In questioning Dr. Brennan Counselor Pope asked: "Would you admit colored nurses at the Harlem Hospital now?" Dr. Brannan: "I will say that I saw one at the hospital yesterday. This matter has been taken up with Miss Thom of the Lincoln Hospital." Lawyer Pope: "If tomorrow six would present themselves, would you admit them as nurses?" Dr. Brannan: "According to their experience and competence." Lawyer Pope: "It has been stated that it would be the best policy not to mix; it has been a policy based on the color line to keep them out." Commissioner Hirschfield: "Dr. O'Hanlon has made a promise that if they are fit they will be put on." Lawyer Pope: "Is the authority in the trustees or the board of managers to put them on?" Dr. Brannan: "It will be up to the board of managers." Lawyer Pope: "Your position is that it is up to us to produce these nurses that are capable?" "Yes." Alderman Harris: "I think it is the doctor's position to admit that colored girls are refused admittance as nurses, and that a colored girl was refused admittance as a nurse last summer. You admitted it at Bellevue before us that it was on the grounds of color, and that condition was corrected only after a suit was entered."

White Nurses Not Residents Are Admitted.

The position of the board is that they don't want colored nurses. Is it not a fact that five schools for nurses act as feeders to the New York hospitals? Dr. Brannan: "No." Lawyer Pope: "But it is a fact that there are some that come here that are not citizens of the State and yet colored nurses that are citizens who are fit and qualified are refused." Dr. O'Hanlon: "We are willing and will take any colored nurses that are qualified, but they must present a high school diploma to get in."

Operated on Her Husband Without Permission.

Mrs. W. Brunett testified that her husband was a patient at the Harlem Hospital during February, 1921. The doctors stated that they would not operate because he could not stand it. On her visit again to the hospital, and while she was present, they put a screen around him and asked her to go, as they were going to fix her husband up. She stated on her arrival home they notified her that they had to send him to the City Hospital on the Island. I went over and had him transferred to the Presbyterian Hospital. They said they could not keep him there, as he was crazy. They told me that they had operated on him at the Harlem Hospital. They took him to Bellevue.

Left Wound Open.

They asked me at Bellevue when was my husband operated on. I told them as near as I could the doctors operated on him that night, and never even sewed up the wound. Mrs. Brunett: "I mean it because I saw it myself. I nursed my husband through all the hospitals while he was sick." Commissioner Hirschfield: "Did you know of the second operation?" "No, I did not know. They asked me to send for a priest, as he was dying." Dr. Craig of the Harlem Hospital was then called and he stated that the only operation Mr. Brunett had was the insertion of a tube in the bladder.

Mr. H. Miller testified that he took a Mrs. Gonzalus to the hospital in Harlem when she was laboring in great pains. The next day her friends went to the hospital and they said they had no record of Mrs. Gonzalus being in the hospital. I then went there and they told me she had been sent to another hospital. When I insisted, they finally found a record which stated that she had been taken to the City Hospital that same night. The point that Lawyer Pope tried to bring out was that this case was a maternity case and that the woman should have been taken care of in the Harlem Hospital, instead of sending her to the City Hospital, where the baby was delivered dead. Dr. Agnew then was called and he stated that it was the rule to examine all cases before they are transferred to the City Hospital and it was his understanding that this case justified them sending her away.

Paid $5 for Death Certificate.

B. Sterrett, undertaker and embalmer, stated that he went to the Harlem Hospital to get the body of Mr. Burton and the doctor demanded $5 before he could get the certificate. The Commissioner asked Mr. Sterrett how many cases he had secured in the last two years. Mr. Sterrett: "About 200." The Commissioner: "That speaks very well for the hospital." Alderman Harris then stated that if the Commissioner was going to speak lightly on a case like this when they take $5 from a bereaved husband in the hour of death, then I say it speaks very well for the Harlem Hospital. The Commissioner then asked if Alderman Harris was going to take this as a means to insult the Commissioner. The Alderman denied that he did.

Colored Witnesses Defend Hospital Treatment.

Gertrude Williams, G. Tatman, Rosebell Cooper and H. Robinson testified in behalf of the hospital. All of them stated that they received the very best of treatment and would not care to be treated any better. This ended the hearing in the hospital cases and the Commissioner then advised the lawyers for the complainants and defendants to prepare briefs and he would announce a verdict within ten days.

Colored nurses, according to an arrangement with Dr. Brannan and Mrs. Thoms, will now be admitted, both for post-graduate work and nurse training.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

World to morrow 1921.

Race Discrimination Near Home

NORTHERN industrial centers may seem by comparison desirable to the Southern Negroes who emigrate to them. But they are a very poor sort of earthly paradise as THE WORLD TOMORROW can testify. This thought has been brought home to the magazine from an experience of its own. We are obliged to move to new offices at 108 Lexington Avenue, and the reason is this: the owners of the building in which we have shared offices with the Fellowship of Reconciliation demanded of us signature of a lease forbidding the employment of any Negro. We should have refused such a demand on principle, but in addition we are proud of the fact that one of the most faithful of our office staff is a Negress. That her race should be discriminated against in more than one office building in New York City is a practical denial of the fundamental principles of brotherhood and Christianity.

REFUSING NEGRO DINERS

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
MAY 15, 1921

Both Sides of the Greenwich Village Coffee House Case

GRACE GODWIN SPERRY of "Grace's Garret" in Washington Square, known to Greenwich Village as the place where no one who is lonesome ever fails to find a welcome, has been found guilty of breaking the statute which forbids the refusal to serve negroes in a restaurant. The judgment was, that she pay the minimum damages of $100 each to the four plaintiffs in the case. These plaintiffs were Catharine Lealtad, one of the secretaries of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and graduate of Macalester College and Chicago University; Vashti Maxwell, graduate of Brown; Howard Gregg, a Yale man, now industrial secretary of the New York Urban League, and Eva Deaver, a probation officer.

"I realize, of course, that since there is a law compelling service to colored people in public restaurants it should be enforced and obeyed," said Grace Godwin, who recently became Mrs. William Sperry, but is still called by her old name, after the fashion of the Village. "My contention at the trial, however, was that it had never occurred to me that I was running a public restaurant. If the Garret comes under that head it is by a technical application only, for few besides my own friends have ever come there. It is practically my own home; I often invite people to lunch and breakfast with me there, without any charge, and if generally there is a charge, it is because a woman who until recently has had four children to take care of single-handed has to find some means of doing it.

"The Garret is a place where I combine the necessity for making money with the necessity for having friends and seeing them sometimes. I doubt whether there ever was any one as lonely as I was when I first came to New York several years ago, and it has pleased me very much to feel that others who are lonely have found companionship as well as chocolate cake and coffee in the Garret!

Friendliness First.

"It was for this reason, because the Garret is a place where friendliness comes first, and mere food second, that I asked the colored people when they came in not to insist on being served. Two-thirds of the people who come here are from the South, perhaps because Southerners are the loneliest people in New York, and whatever we may say or feel about it, there still is among Southern people a feeling that they would prefer not to mingle with colored people socially. If I made a practice of serving colored people, I think many of my customers would never come again, and I can't afford to lose them from the financial point of view, to say nothing of being unwilling to embarrass them as friends.

"You see, practically every one has come to the Garret with an introduction! I've turned away dozens of white people who I thought would not fit in—young things who were out for a lark after a theatre party and might seem a little frisky to the more sober, middle-aged people whom I find congenial and who enjoy each other.

"The four colored people who came in were young, and they weren't lonely or poor, and they knew just what they were doing when they came and made a point of being served. I had no wish to embarrass them, so I asked my husband to go in quietly and ask the man in the party to come out in the hall so that we might speak to him. I tried to make him understand that there was nothing personal in my asking them to leave, and that it would be real persecution on their part if they insisted on their legal rights. I even offered to let them get what they pleased and eat it as my guests.

Disclaims Prejudice.

"If colored people want equality, why don't they grant it to others? They did not ask me for equality, but for privileges which I extend to no one, white or colored. I simply treated them as I would treat any one who seemed not to be congenial to the little group that comes to the Garret. If I had been less friendly and sincere I could have done what other restaurant people do: it's permitted to charge what one pleases where there is no menu, and I could have asked them ten or twenty dollars for a cup of coffee. I thought that would be unfair, so I tried to get out of the difficulty by making a courteous request.

"I was raised with colored people, and they have always been my friends. I did not expect this sort of thing from them, and it makes me feel very resentful to be forced to spend most of the $1,000 I have been able to save by four years' of working fifteen hours a day in order to let them prove a point. They must realize that all they can accomplish by bringing and even winning such lawsuits as these is to prove a technical point; certainly it is no way to gain social equality, for it simply creates antagonism. I have no prejudice against black, white or yellow, and the only thing I insist upon is the privilege of choosing my friends. I choose them on a basis of good sportsmanship, and certainly I feel that the colored people who sued me have not qualified in this respect."

Catherine Lealtad, at her desk in the offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People the other day, took exception to the implication that a desire to force social equality for her race had anything to do with the action of the four negroes who brought the suit against the proprietor of the Garret.

"We are not seeking social companionship with white people," she said, "and we have no desire to force ourselves upon them. All we ask is the plain rights of citizenship in the country where we were born. The bringing of lawsuits against restaurants which disregard the law forbidding discrimination on account of color is a matter of sheer necessity, and nothing else. People must eat, no matter what the color of their skin, just as they must be transported from place to place in public conveyances. It is just as essential that negroes should be served in restaurants as it is that they should travel on the cars.

"There are many districts in New York, as well as in other cities, that do not contain enough colored people to support a restaurant for the use of negro patrons alone, and if we are not allowed to eat in the eating places of white people we simply must go hungry. But, do you know, I have been in New York three years and I never have been refused service before. I frequently lunch at the various restaurants in Greenwich Village, since my work brings me here all day; and, far from having gone to the Garret to make a test case, we went there utterly oblivious to the possibility of any trouble.

"The four of us had been to Greenwich House to consult with Mrs. Simkhovitch, the head worker about settlement work among the colored people of that neighborhood. Before taking the bus to go uptown I suggested that we stop for something hot to drink. The Garret is on the corner where one takes the bus in Washington Square, and there was a sign hanging out that said 'Coffee House,' which stamped it as a public restaurant; so we went in without a second thought, and seated ourselves at a long table near the door. The place was not crowded, but several people were sitting at other tables, and, far from noticing any disturbance which should have shown us that we weren't welcome, I remember that they never even looked up when we came in. More than that, a young man and a girl came in after we did and sat down next to us, although there was room at other tables for them to sit down if they had objected to negroes.

"Presently Mr. Sperry came in and touched Mr. Gregg on the shoulder, and they went out together. While they were gone a waitress brought an order for the white people sitting at our table.

"Then I was called out into the hall, and Mrs. Sperry told me that she wanted to explain the situation to me because she felt it would be easier to reason with a woman. She told me then that she had never eaten in the same place with a negro and wouldn't ask any of her patrons to do it, that she couldn't afford to antagonize them. I replied that I had eaten in other restaurants and had not noticed their patronage was falling off as a result.

"Mr. Gregg then said that the young women with him were ladies and he wanted to spare us the embarrassment of walking out, of being put out, and wouldn't Mrs. Sperry let us be served with some simple thing on condition that we finished as quickly as we could and went out? Mrs. Sperry's reply was that we were welcome to go to the kitchen and get anything we pleased without charge, or she would find out whether the waitress was willing to serve us in the restaurant, but that she would not take any money for it.

"I told her that we had not asked for charity and would not accept it. I felt her attitude was extremely unjust, and I said that if we could not settle the matter amicably then there were ways of settling it elsewhere.

"We brought suit then, not for the sake of the money, and not in order to persecute any one, but simply in the interest of self preservation, if we are to live in a civilized world.

"There are two elements at the bottom of the unwillingness of the white race to share their civilization with the negro—one is the wholly unfounded bugaboo of intermarriage and the other is the failure to realize that there are class distinctions among negroes. It seems as if white people never realize that there are educated negroes and refined negroes and clean negroes, just as there are ignorant and slovenly negroes—and just as there are educated and refined Italians, French, Poles, Americans and Chinese, as well as dirty and ignorant ones. All types and kinds of negroes are treated as if they were ignorant and unfit to mingle with. In the words of the song, 'All coons look alike' to white folks.

"This is especially true, of course, in the South, where I traveled for two years for the National Board of the Y. W. C. A.

Defines "Social Recognition."

"I was born in the Middle West, and there I never encountered real prejudice, never was refused service in a restaurant, never was forced to live in a segregated district. In New York, during the three years I have lived here, I have been 'put out' of a public place only once, at the Garret. But in the South—it is because I am so bitter at the treatment negroes receive there that I am giving all my time to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"There education is practically denied to my people. Negroes are taxed the same as whites, yet for a colored child $1 is spent on schooling to $22 that is spent for a white child. We pay full fare on the railroads and are forced to travel in a special section, more often than not the rear half of a baggage car, with wooden seats, no sleeping or eating accommodations, and so little room that people are forced to stand five and six hours at a time.

"The South, I think, resents the presence of decent, clean, educated negroes, and therefore makes sure that its own colored population shall remain ignorant and slovenly. But I feel that in keeping the negro down the white South is keeping itself down too.

"To go back to the suit against Mrs. Sperry and the Garret, I want only to make it quite clear that it was brought simply as a matter of necessity, to insure to negroes the privilege of buying food when they need it and not to force any sort of social recognition. That is an individual and not a race matter. I personally have friends among white girls I knew at college who I like to think are my friends because we like one another as folks, with no thought of black or white."

"But," protests Mrs. Sperry, "the Garret has no 'necessities' in the line of food! The only food we serve is frills, chocolate cake and coffee and grape juice. No one needs that sort of thing to live on! The only necessity I deal in is friendship, and I reserve my right to choose my friends. I've taken down the sign which made the Garret a public eating place in the eyes of the law, and it will be in the future just a club. If I have to fight in the courts to establish my right to run the place as I please, the last right I reserve is that of walking out. I will simply close the Garret and go away."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Discrimination – 1921. New York.

LINCOLN HOSPIT'L DENIES COL. GIRLS WORK IN LAUNDRY

Management Partial, and Refuses to Take Other Colored Women—Application Turned Down

6/10/21
New York Dispatch

Lincoln Hospital refuses Colored women in its laundry, says Miss Grace P. Campbell, Parole Officer, connected with the Municipal Parole Commission of this city. Miss Campbell says that on May 31st she called up the Lincoln Hospital on the telephone and was answered by Miss Kellogg an employe of the hospital. She inquired if the hospital had need of any female help and was told that a woman was needed in the laundry and then connected Miss Campbell with the housekeeper for the hospital. This person affirmed Miss Kellogg's statement that a woman was needed in the laundry, then she added "Is your woman white or colored?" Miss Campbell replied she is colored whereupon the housekeeper said we are not taking any more colored girls in our laundry. Miss Campbell assured her that she had placed colored girls in the laundry heretofore. The reply was that as colored girls leave we are replacing them by white girls. A few minutes later Miss Campbell called up the main office of Lincoln Hospital and after some difficulty succeeded in getting a gentleman on the phone who said that he was the superintendent. He was asked if it were true that the Lincoln Hospital authorities were no longer taking colored women in its Laundry and was told by this gentleman that such was the case.

The colored public are beginning to realize that they are constantly being asked to help support public institutions, such as Lincoln Hospital while it is refusing to employ colored women in so ordinary a position as its laundress. Many say the next investigation ought be Lincoln Hospital, and the day should not be far distant. White domination at this place is declared to be the reason for the discrimination.

Effort To Introduce Discrimination and Segregation Is Charged---Matter Taken Up With President of Board

New York Age 6/11/21

Insidious jim crow propaganda is believed to be the foundation for a proposed course of Board of Education public free lectures at the West 135th street Y. M. C. A. building under management of Ernest L. Crandall, director of lectures and visual instruction. This belief is fostered by a letter addressed to Dr. Charles H. Roberts, member of the Board of Aldermen of New York City, by Mr. Crandall, in which the suggestion concerning a course of lectures at the colored "Y" building is made.

As is the case with the New York public schools, all activities of the various subsidiary bodies of the Board of Education are for the benefit of the people of the city, without regard to race, color or condition. The public free lectures are no exception. Those who have learned of the proposition advanced by Director Crandall that a lecture centre at P. S. 90 "for the benefit of the colored people in the Harlem section . . . was a failure because instead of either a colored or a white audience, we got a mixed audience, and neither side was satisfied," express surprise at the official statement.

William Pickens is a resident of Harlem and, with his family, attended the lectures at P. S. 90. He has written a letter to The Age concerning Mr. Crandall's proposal, in which he takes direct issue with the statement that the lecture course was a failure, so far as the audience was concerned, declaring that the only element of dissatisfaction was to be found in some of the lectures, one of which, "purposing to be an exhibition of southern life, was positively disgusting and false."

Would Introduce Separate Schools

Alderman Roberts has replied to Director Crandall, declining to agree to the proposal concerning public lectures at the colored "Y", and declaring a belief that the director of lectures is trying to introduce segregation into the school system of New York City. "I wish to respectfully inform you," said the Alderman, "that we as citizens and taxpayers will not permit it. You are making an effort to open the way for seperate schools. We wil not have that either. I shall take the matter up at once with Mr. Prall, president of the Board of Education. In the meantime, I shall give your letter as wide publicity throughout Harlem as possible."

The text of the letter from Mr. Crandall to Alderman Roerts, Dr. Roberts' reply, and the letter from William Pickens are given below.

BOARD OF EDUCATION
of the City of New York
Office of the Director of Lectures
157 East 67th Street.

June 3rd, 1921.

Dr. Charles H. Roberts,
347 Lenox Avenue.
New York City.

My dear Mr. Roberts:

During the past year, this Bureau endeavored to maintain a lecture centre in Public School 90, for the benefit of the colored people in the Harlem section. The centre was a failure because instead of either a colored or a white audience, we got a mixed audience and neither side was satisfied. Learning of your great interest in the Y. M. C. A., maintained for colored people at 135th street, it occurred to me that that organization might be glad to welcome our lectures once a week in their hall, which I understand is fairly commodious. Of course, the lectures would be open to women as well as men, and we should hope for the cooperation of the Y. M. C. A. in procuring a vigorous attendance. Will you kindly take this up with the Y. M. C. A. management and advise me at an early date how they are disposed in the matter?

Very truly yours,
(Signed) ERNEST L. CRANDALL
Director of lectures and visual instruction.

(The Reply)
CITY OFNEW YORK
BOARD OF ALDERMEN
CHARLES H. ROBERTS, Alderman
27th District.

June 6th, 1921.

Mr. Ernest L. Crandall,
Director of Lectures,
157 East 67th Street,
New York City.

Dear sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with reference to the lecture course in Public School 90. I am frank to admit that I do not appreciate your attitude when you state that the lectures were a failure because of a "mixed audiences." Without entering into the details of a discussion at this time, it is evident that you are trying to introduce segregation and discrimination into the school system of New York City. I wish to respectfully inform you that we, as citizens and taxpayers, will not permit it. You are making an effort to open the way for separate schools. We will not have that either. I shall take the matter up at once with Mr. Prall, president of the Board of Education. In the meantime, I shall give your letter as wide publicity throughout Harlem as possible.

Yours very respectfully,
(Signed) CHARLES H. ROBERTS

(Mr. Pickens' Letter)

JIM CROW IN NEW YORK CITY.

The Mayor spoke bravely against the Ku Klux on the ground that New York is a city of all and all kinds of its people. But now here comes along the Director of Lectures for the Board of Education with scarcely a concealed Jim-Crow lecture scheme for next season. We would not believe if somebody had just "told" us, but they **showed** us, and following the evidences of our senses, we will give you the Director's words. He is speaking of one of the lecture centers, the one maintained in the Harlem district by the Board of Education: "The center was a failure, because instead of either a colored or a white audience, we got a mixed audience and neither side was satisfied." Then he goes on to propose next year to have one lecture center in the big city of New York for colored people only,—to "satisty" the colored people, we are to take it.

Now, it just happens to be that we have personal knowledge about the lecture center at School 90. Our little family of five were the most faithful of all attendants there,—and there never was any sign of or any occasion for any kind of dissatisfaction there arising out of the attendance of all races. The only unsatisfactory thing were some of the lectures, but to separate the races will not improve the lectures. One of the illustrated lectures purposing to be an exhibition of Southern life, was positively disgusting and false. Most of the pictures thrown on the screen to show "colored" life, were not even photographs but drawings and caricatures, some of them from the "funny page." Through all this the colored audience sat with dignity and silence.

We are thoroughly acquainted with Jim Crow. It sneaks in under many shapes, and this proposal to place a lecture in a colored place where only colored people go, is one of Jim Crow's Protean disguises. We have "colored" lectures, of course,—but listen! **Listen! We should never have one from the City of New York.** That is different, altogether different. Colored folk do not need any special treatment, so far as the City is concerned,— and if they need special lectures, they know best how to give them to themselves. The politicians and Directors of the City do not know colored folk as well as they know themselves. Any colored man can go to a colored lecture given by colored people for colored people, but I would like to take a look at the colored man who can attend a "colored" lecture center maintained by the City of New York.

How on earth is it to improve these lectures by separating the colored people from the other races that attend them? Perhaps a few individual white people expressed their individual objections to Mr. Crandall about sitting in the same large lecture hall with a few colored folk present. And a white man who knows such little about colored folk, can be easily fooled about the color situation. Nine tenths of his people may be broad-minded and tolerant, but when one out of ten comes to him "color line" complaints, if he be a public official, he immediately thinks it is his Godgiven duty to "solve the race problem" at once. There was never any trouble, not even the slightest shade of a shadow of interracial trouble at the lecture center at School 90, and the only occasional failures were some of the lectures.

Beware, colored people of New York! This terrible monster Jim Crow will sneak upon you in corrupting disguises. What is likely to be its method now? THIS: to approach some colored preacher or the head of some colored social center and say: "We would like to hire your church or your auditorium for a series of lectures this winter for the benefit of colored people."—and immediately that preacher or leader will see fifty dollars a month rent and a good ad for his institution, **and his mouth will be closed. Then** next, to some colored politician or other leader. We would like to have you get some colored lecturers for our center among the colored people," and his mouth perhaps closes, and his eyes too, so that he cannott see the monster that sneakes upon his people. Then a few colored lecturers" get invited to accept fees of a few hundred dollars from the School Board, and naturally a goodly number will begin to think that it is after all a good thing to have the board to maintain colored lectures, for at the mixed centers, very few if any colored performers get programmed.

And on goes the dance, one step in Jim Crow after the next. There will be just as much reason, a little later, for Jim Crowing the children in school, because "neither side is satisfied," as there is now for Jim Crowing the parents at school lectures, because of some imaginary dissatisfaction.

O, now, we know! What will they reply? This: "Well, if we have one lecture especially for colored people THAT will not say that they cannot attend any of the other lectures, when they wish". But as soon as a colored center is established, the feeling will be increased at all the other centers that the colored people are impudent intruders upon the preserves of white folk. It would be impossible to prevent this natural and **logical** attitude.

What is the use of argument. Every-

(over)

(From over)

body can understand: LET THE COLORED PEOPLE MAINTAIN ANY "COLORED" THINGS AND ANY PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS WHICH THEY CHOOSE TO MAINTAIN, but let them never begin to accept anything "colored" from the City of New York, **never** and NEVER. Let New York put anything in Harlem for the benefit of the people, but always for ALL the people.

WILLIAM PICKENS.

Chicago Defender

WHITES SECRETLY PLAN RYE BEACH SEGREGATION

7/23/21

New York, July 22.—If the secret plans of a committee of white citizens at Rye, New York, are put into effect, there will be plenty of segregation at that resort, now heavily patronized by our people.

According to Robert Lee, 101 West 140th street, a conference of white residents of Rye was held last week to formulate plans of segregation. A white man who attended the meeting betrayed their secret motives.

Thousands of our people from Harlem, New Rochelle, Yonkers and Stamford go to Rye every Sunday for pleasure. The resort is well built up and contains all kinds of amusements. It might be called our people's last stand for in succession the lines have been drawn on them at Coney Island, Canarsie and North Beach, until now only Rye Beach is left.

NO JIM CROW LECTURES BY BOARD OF EDUCATION

New York Age 6/25/21

In response to an invitation from President Anning S. Prall of the New York Board of Education, Dr. Charles H. Roberts, Alderman from the 27th district, and William Pickens called on him at 4 o'clock on Tuesday, June 21st, and discussed the recent letter of Ernest L. Crandall, director of lectures under the Board of Education, to Dr. Roberts, in which it was proposed that lectures for colored Harlemites alone should be arranged for at the 135th street Branch library.

Dr. Rooberts declined to accede to the jim crow idea and sent copies of the correspondence to Dr. Prall. At the interview on Tuesday, the Board president declared in unqualified terms that there was no room in the New York school system for the segregation idea. He is against any injection of racial differences into the school rooms, saying that no race group should be permitted to use the public schools in a movement against the interests of another race group. The public schools are for all the people.

Mr. Pickens told an AGE representative that Dr. Prall's attitude showed him to be entirely in accord with the position taken by Alderman Roberts and himself, and that while no direct statement was made concerning Crandall, it was clearly evident that the president was not in sympathy with the proposed plan of his subordinate official.

There will be no jim crow lectures under the Board of Education lecture bureau, whether it be directed by Crandall or anybody else, is the substance of results achieved by the uncompromising attitude of Alderman Roberts and his associates.

Is Y. W. C. A. a Jim Crow Heaven Car?

Chicago Defender 11/19/21

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Twenty-five young white women, members of the Young Women's Christian Association of this city, have created a furore by declaring that "Christianity or no Christianity," they will not remain in the building where they are living, if Miss Irene Smith, a Race girl, is permitted to stay there.

Miss Smith is not a resident of Syracuse. She came to the city Saturday from New York. As soon as she got here she went to the building of the alleged Christian organization and applied for accommodations. The Christian secretary, noticing the color of the young woman's skin, informed her that there were no vacancies in the house. Not to be taken back by this lie from a representative of such an organization, the young lady produced a reservation slip which had been mailed to her before she came to the city. The secretary, in a quandary, felt impelled to grant the accommodations she had refused.

But she was soon shown that the whole group of Christians in the building would have stood behind her in her lie, for as soon as it became noised about that Miss Smith had been given a room, the two dozen white Christians got together to try and have the Race Christian evicted. The authorities had then gone too far to grant any immediate consent.

While the matrons quibbled, the Jim Crow Christians got together and let it be known that a meeting of all the girls in the dormitory would be held and that at that meeting a resolution would be drafted informing the matrons that unless the young Race woman were put in the street, they would move out themselves. It is expected that the Christian matron will yield to the girls. Miss Smith was asked by Race citizens to make her home with them in case the whites continued to look at their religion through cross eyes.

N. A. A. C. P. FIGHTS THEATRE SEGREGATION.

Richmond Virginia Planet

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, today announced the result of letters sent to Loew's Incorporated, against whose theatres in Harlem complaint of discrimination had been made by colored patrons.

The first letter sent by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., to Loew's Incorporated, stated:

"A number of complaints have come to me regarding the attitude of certain employees at Loew Theatres, especially those located in Harlem—In certain of these theatres, notably the Victoria Theatre in 125th Street, when colored people—it matters not how respectable they may be—attempt to purchase orchestra seats they are told that none are vacant but they will be seated in the balcony. In some cases when they have purchased seats in the orchestra they have been refused admission by door-keepers and told that they can sit only in the balcony."

Mr. Johnson's letter further pointed out that this constituted a violation of the New York State Civil Rights Law.

In reply, finally, the following letter was received at the national office of the N. A. A. C. P.:

"I have before me your letter of November 30th, addressed to Mr. Marcus Loew.

We are thoroughly aware of the existence of the Civil Rights Law. Employees of theatres, in which we are interested, are instructed by their respective managements to afford equal accommodation to all persons, irrespective of race, creee or color.

Yours very truly,
"LOEW'S INCORPORATED,
Leopold Friedman, Sec.

NO SEGREGATION IN NEW YORK THEATRES

St. Louis Ra Argus 12/23/21

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 21.—In reply to segregation charges in the Loew New York theatres, the N. A. A. C. P., was informed by Leopold Friedman, secretary of the existence of the Civil Rights Law, Em

"We are thoroughly aware of the ployees of theatres, in which we are interested, are instructed by their respective managements to afford equal accomodation to all persons, irrespective of race, creed or color."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Ohio

Discrimination — 1921.

CLEVELAND O PLAINDEALER
FEBRUARY 25, 1921

OPPOSE HOSPITAL FOR THEIR RACE

Association Members Feel It Might be Opening Wedge for Segregation.

The Cleveland branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is unalterably opposed to a separate hospital in Cleveland for colored people on the ground that it would be the opening wedge for segregation of the races, William R. Green, president of the Cleveland branch, announced yesterday.

Plans for such a hospital have been formulated by the Cleveland Hospital Association, an organization of colored physicians, and are awaiting indorsement by the Welfare Federation. The hospital would be known as the Lincoln Memorial hospital.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has 3,000 members in Cleveland, all of whom are opposed to a separate hospital," Mr. Green said. "At a meeting of the Cleveland branch Tuesday night resolutions were adopted disapproving the idea.

"If we have separate hospitals for white and colored, why not separate schools? And if separate schools, why not Jim Crow cars? The trend from a separate hospital would be toward segregation in other respects, and we do not want segregation in Cleveland.

"The advantages from a separate hospital that would accrue to colored physicians and colored nurses would be far outweighed, in our opinion, by the harm that would result."

TOLEDO OHIO BEE
MARCH 5, 1921

Two groups in Toledo's colore population are fighting for supremacy. They have carried their differences to the Board of Education in an effort to get a definite policy in the night schools as applied to the colored population. The board will hear from opposing delegations on Monday night.

The matter was first brought to the attention of the school officials when a southern-born group, headed by a preacher, asked that the board take over the expense of night school instruction for about 35 colored persons in the Tecumseh-st church.

WANTED SCHOOL CLASS.

The preacher was told that such a teacher as the board might employ would be compelled to measure up to the standard required of other teachers in Toledo public schools. The representatives then asked for classes at Gunckel school even tho that meant segregation and tutoring by colored teachers.

It was planned by the southern-born group to hold a mass meeting in the Gunckel School on Feb. 15. It is reported that the northern-born group, hearing of the proposed meeting, organized a "wrecking crew" of about 1000, with the plan to go to the meeting and break it up. This report got to school officials and the mass meeting was called off.

The two groups were told by school authorities to get together and then present some plan to the board for action.

FIGHT FOR EQUALITY.

Some time ago representatives of the Toledo branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People called on the board and objected to what was declared an attempt to segregate study and play of colored children at one of the ward schools. This association is fighting for equality of the colored race and objects to any attempt at separation.

The two groups, at last report, were far from an understanding, and the Board of Education is looking for an airing of the matter at the Monday night meeting.

Xenia Men Commend The Separate School Scheme

Cleveland Advocate 5/14/21

SPRINGFIELD, O., May 12.—Local propaganda in favor of the establishment of separate schools here received a boost from the statement of two Colored men of Xenia, Rev. G. W. Beacon and Dr. Hawkins of Xenia. These men told a reporter of the Springfield Sun that such schools had benefited Xenia folk. Springfield Colored citizens are highly incensed.

FIGHT TO EXPEL JIM CROW FROM 'CINCY' SCHOOLS

Segregation Gains Foothold; "Tools" Aid Insidious Propaganda

Chicago Defender 12/17/21

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 16.—A sinister omen looms upon the horizon of Cincinnati school conditions with the continued uncertainty of so many Race people here concerning the disadvantages of separate educational accommodations and the obvious tendency of some of the leading spirits here to exploit the shallow thinkers.

A controversy involving separate schools and several prominent characters in school work has been waged here for some years. At present opponents and proponents who have sought to keep under cover the smoldering fires of an actual battle, are coming out and making bold their claim that this and that should or should not be.

Two Schools in Limelight

The whole story takes up a bit of history and covers persons who have been prominent in Cincinnati's school affairs and those still playing a leading part. Two schools which are in the limelight as a result of recent agitation are the old Douglass school and the more recent Stowe school. The Douglass school is a Race school. The Stowe school proposes to be.

In this latter institution the leading spirit is Miss Jennie Porter, regarded in some quarters as a capable teacher, but an irrational methodist. Her policies are often questioned. She is charged (though such charges must be taken with a grain of salt) with having gained certain influence, notably among the whites, by means not altogether aboveboard. It is said that to gain her ends she has approached those whom she wished to move with a handkerchief around her head.

Jim Crow or Not?

Be that as it may, and it may be all wrong, it is certain that Miss Porter has precipitated the issue as to whether this city shall have Jim Crow schools or not. She may be even said to have encouraged a condition the almost inevitable result of which will be segregated education, which means limited and narrow education.

There are those in the city who, from the standpoint of Race pride, have felt it better to have Race schools where our boys and girls might teach. They have refused to listen to the more advanced reasoning that segregation gives the white man an opportunity to get the Race out on a limb by itself and then shake it into the water. Neither do they admit that only by association with other American citizens, white or not, on terms of absolute equality can they hope to procure those advantages and opportunities due them as citizens. They are unwilling even to accept that educational equality which President Harding was courageous enough to tell the people of Birmingham we should have.

Fortunately, Cincinnati has a school superintendent who has proved himself fair so far. Day by day the light is being turned upon those members of the Race who with their false Race pride follow a delusion and make the brand with which inferiority would be stamped upon the brows of our posterity. And those who see the light are trying to teach the blind ones that not by trying to be different, but only by trying to be like all other Americans can the Race of people hope for its place in the sun.

OBERLIN'S SHAME

Cleveland Advocate 7/16/21

It was during the World War that Oberlin College through a decision made by an army officer in charge of the S. A. T. C.—started a program of backsliding from its high principles of Americanism, until now the old Congregational school is sitting squarely in the mire of degradation.

Oberlin College has set aside a dormitory for the exclusive use of Colored students, and the authorities are discretely attempting to persuade Colored students, who plan to enter school in September, to sign up an agreement to use the "Jim-Crow dormitory."

We are dumbfounded at this latest step. Oberlin College of old was a leavening influence in Ohio. Its environs used to be free from the taint of race discrimination. But today Oberlin flies the dirty flag of jim-crowism atop her Administration Building.

Some writers, who consider themselves experts on America's greatest social problem have argued that "the animus of race hate can only be cured through a program of organized education." But Oberlin has registered its denial of this assertion in a positive way. She, we assume, has "a program of organized education" in her midst, but yet we find her adopting a policy that accentuates the racial consciousness of its students in an untoward degree.

Does this latest move give evidence that Oberlin College is conscious of a shrinking of her white students from the Black ones? Does she thus desire to promulgate this race aversion with her official stamp of approval? Does it give the lie to the assertion made by a famous American writer in his defense of American whites when he said:

> "White Americans when they are normal, take pride in being judicial, tolerant, free from what we sometimes speak of as Tory prejudices. They are heroes of the square deal."

Does Oberlin College accept the stigma of abnormality or does she mean to have us understand that she has decided to become "Southernized"?

Discrimination – 1921.

Rhode Island.

BROWN EXCLUDES NEGROES AND JEWS

Afro-American 5/6/21

The founder of Brown University stipulated that that the institution he planned was to be open for all races. How little the present authorities regard his wishes may be seen in the announcement made last week that Brown University had adopted the policy of limiting the number of Jews and Negroes. The University needs only to include Catholics in this list and its students would then be able to join the KU KLUX KLAN without further trouble.

According to the dean of the institution, who is the authority for the above policy, the Brown Alumni are to blame for this un-American attitude. Those more familiar with the situation know however, that the University authorities and the dean himself are more responsible than the alumni. A similar situation exists at Johns Hopkins University in this city where it is largely due to the prejudice of Dean Buechner that colored people have been blocked from courses there.

It is generally hard to keep the Southern cracker out of the administration of Northern Universities. When they establish themselves, their first step is to put up jim crow signs. We warn Brown University in advance, that the surest way to the limbo of mediocrity is to follow the example of Johns Hopkins and become inoculated with this "white race superiority bug." Except for a few men of the medical faculty, Hopkins has no reputation in the educational world. How lowly it has fallen can best be seen from the fact that both the city and the state went elsewhere to find educational experts to make a survey of the schools.

BROWN UNIVERSITY WANTS NEGRO AND JEW STUDENTS LIMITED

Plain dealer 5/7/21

Providence, R. I., April 21.—Brown University is making strenuous efforts to limit the number of Jewish and Negro students in that institution.

This information was volunteered by the authorities of the Univerity last week when officials of one of the colored intercollegiate fraternities made application to set up a chapter at Brown. The application was denied on the ground that the University authorities had recently refused a similar application from a Jewish fraternity and that the alumni of the institution had requested the faculty to limit the number of Jews and Negroes admitted to the institution.

When it was explained that colored students were not eligible for white fraternities and should, therefore be permitted to form one of their own, University authorities pointed out that the college is now conducting a drive for $3,000,000 endowment fund. If we permit it to be made public that Brown University is allowing a colored fraternity to get up a chapter here alumni will hesitate to give freely to the campaign, they declared.

Asked by the AFRO-AMERICAN what it thought of limiting the number of colored students the Brumonian, the college daily, has so far refused to make any statement.

NEGROES & JEWS NOT WANTED AT BROWN U.

Northern College Authorities Say Alumni Have Asked Them To Limit Numbers

BRUNONIAN SILENT

Has Nothing To Say When Subject Is Broached By Afro-American

Afro-American 7/29/21

Providence, R. I., April 21.—(Special) Brown University is making strenuous efforts to limit the number of Jewish and Negro students in that institution.

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BROWN UNIV. AUTHORITIES OUT-WITTED

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Takes In Students In Spite Of Opposition

Afro-American 5/20/21

Providence, R. I., May 15—Outwitting white university authorities who had put a bann on additional college fraternities for Negroes and Jews, a chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha was established in this city Thursday night. S. S. Booker of Baltimore conducted the initiation.

College authorities declared two weeks ago, there was no room in Brown for a colored fraternity. Fraternity authorities however circumvented the college edict by establishing the seat of the chapter in Providence instead of at Brown University.

Louis Redding, of Wilmington, Dela, was made president of the Alpha Gamma Chapter at it was named. Clarence Burrell, secretary of Asbury Park, N. J., Howard Murphy, vice president and H. E. Wharton, treasurer. The two latter Baltimoreans.

A fraternity banquet consisting of the usual frankfurters, beans, cheese and coffee wound up the ceremony.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Discrimination— 1921.

EQUAL RIGHTS BILL PASSES LOWER HOUSE

Pennsylvania Legislature Votes 139 To 47 To Give Same Privileges To All In Public Places

Afro-American 4/1/21

PENROSE APPROVES

Sees No Reason Why Restaurants And Hotels Should Refuse To Serve Colored

STATEMENT OF SENATOR PENROSE THE STATE BOSS

"I see no reason why the colored man or colored woman should not be able to obtain a cup of coffee at any restaurant if they want to, or for that matter go to hotels, cafes or other public places frequented by white persons.

"The time has long since passed when there should be any discrimination or repression toward our colored citizens. They are entitled to their rights as citizens under the constitution. They are free men under the constitution, and I believe they are entitled to full commercial and political freedom of action, especially in regard to public accommodation and utilities."

Senator Gave Approval Before Being Told of "Objectionable" Features

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
APRIL 7, 1921

HARRISBURG, April 6.—The "flare-back" in the State Legislature over the Asbury "Equal Rights" bill, which is now in the Law and Order committee, and scheduled for a public hearing next Tuesday, is expected to result in its death in the legislative mill at the end of the session.

Two conditions will probably effect this result. First, and most important, is the fact that it has been found to contain "objectionable" features not made plain or understood when Senator Penrose gave it his indorsement; and, secondly, the recommitting to a committee and its rewriting will jeopardize its chances of enactment during the pressure under which the Legislature will work from now on.

It was made clear here today that Senator Penrose's position with relation to the bill has been misunderstood. He is known to have expressed regret that the measure as it was introduced and passed by the House contained so many extreme provisions.

In his indorsement of the principles that he supposed the Asbury bill sought to accomplish, the Senator was unreserved in his approbation. But at that time he had not read the measure itself and his stand has resulted in a deluge of letters and telegrams.

There exists little question here but that the Senator has withdrawn his approval of the present measure, but has in no wise reversed his stand that in civil and commercial matters the colored men and women were deserving and should have equal rights.

It is understood he believes the measure can be rewritten so as to become an acceptable piece of legislation, if there is time left during the remainder of the session to accomplish this. But it is doubted here now that this can be done owing to the fact that there remain, but three weeks of the present session and the legislative programme is a heavy one.

The bill is being severely criticised because it bristles with penal provisions, some even prescribing penitentiary sentences.

Those who would otherwise be friendly to the measure regard as inexcusable the provision that would give the informer one half of the fine imposed under another provision. They declare that this provision alone would open up business men in the State to petty blackmail in order to avoid the more serious situation that threatened prosecutions under it would involve.

The most objectionable clause, however, is that which made it mandatory upon private schools to accept children of any race. This is held to be unconstitutional in that it disregards property rights.

Senator Penrose has made it plain that he favors equal rights for the colored people insofar as public utilities and accommodations are concerned and has expressed the opinion that the thinking class do not want social equality in the sense most generally understood.

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
APRIL 12, 1921

Kidding the Negro Voter.

The negro voters of Philadelphia, to whom the Republican Organization owes its ability to control the result of every election in which it is confronted with organized opposition, were promised by the Republican bosses that the Asbury Civil Rights bill, giving negroes equal rights with whites, would be put through the Pennsylvania Legislature at the present session.

The Republican bosses never had the slightest intention of fulfilling this promise.

Pennsylvania.

The Asbury bill will not be passed by the Legislature.

When this fact dawns upon the negro voters, they will be indignant at the cheap trick that has been played upon them. Naturally, having been fooled and flouted by the G. O. P., which they have always supported so faithfully, at the next election they will all vote the Democratic ticket—

We don't think.

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
MARCH 11, 1921

No Colored Teacher in Lea School

Complaints made concerning the appointment of colored teachers in the class-rooms of the Henry C. Lea Grammar School, Forty-seventh and Walnut streets, resulted in the following statement, given out by Sallie G. Morley, principal: "In reply to a question regarding the appointment of colored teachers to the Henry C. Lea Grammar School, I can say most emphatically that there is no vacancy to be filled. In any case, colored teachers are only elected to positions in colored schools. There has probably been some misapprehension concerning the appointment of a colored teacher to the Catto School for colored children, which is an annex to the Henry C. Lea School."

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HAS QUEER POLICY

Trustee Board And College Professorships Closed To Colored Men

Afro-American 4/1/21

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15—Publishing correspondence between Rev. Francis J. Grimke, of Washington, D. C. and Lincoln University authorities, the Philadelphia Tribune in its current issue declares that Lincoln University is the only colored college that shuts colored men out of its professorships and board of trustees.

Rev. Grimke, who is a graduate of Lincoln suggests the all white faculty feels itself above associating with colored professors, as is done in Howard, Fiske, Atlanta and other colored colleges.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, ALONE OF NEGRO INSTITUTIONS, SHUTS COLORED MEN OUT OF ITS TRUSTEE BOARD AND OUT OF ITS PROFESSORSHIPS!

Negro World 1/15/21

The following correspondence will explain itself:

THE COLLEGE
Lincoln University,
Chester County, Pa.
Office of the Dean.
March 15, 1916.

Reverend Francis J. Grimke, D. D., Pastor of the 15th St. Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Dr. Grimke:—

I have to make an address shortly on the relation of Lincoln University to the large cities of the country, and I should be very much obliged if you should find time to drop me a letter telling me in detail (1) what Lincoln graduates are doing for the betterment of conditions in Washington, and (2) what suggestions you could make as to what Lincoln could do to meet the conditions in these large cities.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I remain,

Yours very truly,
GEORGE JOHNSON.

1415 Corcoran Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C., March 18, 1916.

Dear Dr. Johnson, Professor Lincoln University:

Your note of March 15th has been received. Lincoln University has been so far behind all other Negro institutions in the country in its attitude toward colored people that I have had but very little patience with it for many years. Do you realize the fact that it is the only university in the United States for colored people that has never had a Negro among its professors or on its trustee board? When it celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, the one thing that it ought to have been proud of, and, doubtless, was was the fact that during those fifty years it alone of all Negro institutions had succeeded in shutting colored men out of its professorships and off its trustee board! How colored people with any self-respect can continue to feel kindly towards an institution that takes that attitude towards their race I am unable to understand. I remember years ago a statement made to me by Rev. Mr. Webb, who was then acting as financial agent for the university, when I discussed the matter with him. He said: "Lincoln University has made no progress in that direction; Lincoln University does not desire to make any progress in that direction; Lincoln University has resolved not to." Is not that an astounding position for a Negro university to take?

You will please pardon me if I say I am unable to respond to your letter. I have no suggestions to make in regard to the university until it changes its attitude in regard to this matter. I am,

Yours truly,
FRANCIS J. GRIMKE.

1415 Corcoran Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C., March 25, 1916.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Your note in reply to my letter has been received. I did not intend, in what I said in my letter, to hold you in any way responsible for conditions at Lincoln. I believe that you feel just as you say you do—"I am not conscious of any race prejudice and could work, as I have done in the past, alongside of a man of any race without friction." If all the men at Lincoln felt as you do, this stigma which rests upon the university would long since have been removed.

It is possible that the men who have been connected with Lincoln University are so far superior to the white men who have been connected with other Negro institutions of the country, that they alone feel themselves above being associated with colored men as professors and trustees? In all the other institutions—in Howard, in Hampton, in Fisk, in Atlanta, in Talladega, in Clark—the two races are represented in the governing boards and on the faculties. Why, I ask, is Lincoln the sole exception? The white men, so far as I know, who are teaching in these other institutions and serving on their governing boards, are not a whit inferior, judged by any test, to the white men who have been connected with Lincoln, or who are now connected with it. If they have not been afraid of being contaminated by contact with the brother in black in the capacity as trustees and professors, why should the men at Lincoln be? Lincoln, in this respect, has isolated itself from all the other Negro institutions of the country; and, it is an isolation that is not to its credit, an isolation that speaks badly for its professed Christianity. Judged, in the light of its history, in this respect, what faith, real, true faith, has Lincoln shown in the Negro as a man and a brother, when, in the election of its trustees and professors, it has said to him, "Thus far and no farther; you may come here as students, but never as professors and trustees." The remarkable thing is that such a position should be taken by a Negro institution, and a professedly Christian institution!

Is it not strange, passing strange, that at the end of fifty years of freedom it should be necessary to be discussing the question as to the propriety, the advisability of admitting colored men to the trustee board and to the faculty of a Negro institution manned by professedly Christian men? The time has come when it ought to end, when Lincoln ought to abandon the unworthy position which it has occupied during these fifty years, and take its place by the side of Howard, Atlanta, Fisk, Talladega and other institutions that are laboring for the uplift of the race. An institution maintaining the attitude of Lincoln, whatever else may be said of it, is not helpful in developing in the race a manly self-respect; and is a standing argument against the professed friendship and Christian character of the men who have permitted this condition of things to continue as long as it has. There is no good or sufficient reason why Lincoln University should be the only one

(over)

(From over)

of all Negro institutions of higher learning to shut colored men out of its trustee board and out of its professorships. Lincoln, while professing faith in the Negro as a man and a brother, is not willing to accord to him the same rights, the same privileges that it accords to white men. And, when you ask why, the question is evaded, or some flimsy excuse is given, when, as a matter of fact, the real reason is this accursed race prejudice, this dread of social equality, which is so widely prevalent in this country, an which even Christianity, the Christianity that is current in this country, is powerless to eradicate.

From what I have said, you will understand why I still cannot comply with your request. I am,

Yours truly,
FRANCIS J. GRIMKE.

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
JUNE 21, 1921

COLORED TEACHERS FOR ALL

Thinks Negro Normal-School Graduates Should Instruct White Children Here

To the Editor of the Public Ledger:

Sir—By what warrant of authority does the principal of the Normal School, Dr. Eugene Baker, advise colored girls against entering the Normal School on the pretext that there are no vacancies in Philadelphia for teachers? What of the claims set up not long ago that there were not teachers enough to fill the requirements of the schools? Of course, I know the shortage applied to white teachers; but the graduate of the Normal School is still a teacher, and if there is a shortage among one group of teachers why not fill that shortage from the surplus of another group rather than have the children suffer for lack of the instruction Dr. Baker admits these colored teachers are qualified to give?

In Boston, New York City, Springfield, Mass., and other cities teachers are trained and do teach the children of all the people. There is no proper reason why teachers, trained in the Normal School of Philadelphia, should not be competent to teach any or all of the children in Philadelphia.

There seems to be a well-established system of discouragement for the aspiring colored boy or girl. Some time ago colored girls in the high schools were advised by some of the teachers not to take up commercial courses, because there were no openings for them in business.

In the South hundreds of well-trained teachers are now needed; and as a training school the Philadelphia Normal School should be second to none. * * *

A. L. MANLY,
Industrial Secretary Armstrong Association.
Philadelphia, June 17, 1921.

NEGROES' 'EQUAL RIGHTS' BILL IS TRAVELING FAST

No Race Discrimination in Hotels, Theaters, Schools Etc. Under Measure Near Passage

PHILADELPHIA PA. N. AMER.
APRIL 3, 1921

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 2.—Urged along by United States Senator Penrose, State Senator Vare and other influential politicians and its enactment demanded unanimously and enthusiastically by the negroes of the state, the Asbury "equal rights" bill has advanced to a position on the legislative calender, from which it probably can be sent to final passage the coming week.

The bill is one to compel all hotels, restaurants, theaters, barber shops, public schools, ice cream parlors, soda fountains, hospitals, bathhouses, public conveyances, etc., even to airdromes, to give accommodations to negroes and whites alike, or the people of any other race, for that matter, without discrimination.

Negroes in large numbers have appeared at the capitol of late in behalf of the measure. It was put thru the house this week by a vote of 138 to 45, then speedily reported in the senate from the law and order committee, of which Senator Salus is chairman. If it goes along uninterruptedly it will come up for final passage by the senate on Tuesday.

The text of the bill is as follows:

No Drawing of Color Line

"Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., that all persons within the jurisdiction of this state shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages and privileges of any place of public accommodation, entertainment, education or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons. No person being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employe of any such place shall directly or indirectly refuse, withhold from or deny to any person any of the accommodations, advantages or privileges thereof, or directly or indirectly publish, circulate, issue or display, post or mail any written or printed communication, notice or advertisement to the effect that any of the accommodations, advantages and privileges of any such place shall be refused, withheld from or denied to any person on account of race, creed or color, or that the patronage or custom thereat of any person belonging to or purporting to be of any particular race, creed or color is unwelcome, objectionable or not acceptable desired or solicited.

"Section 2. The production of any written or printed communication, notice or advertisement purporting to relate to any such place, and to be made by any person being the owner, lessee, proprietor, superintendent or manager thereof, shall be prima facie evidence in any civil or criminal action that the same was authorized by such person. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the mailing of a private communication in writing sent in response to specific written inquiry.

All Kinds of Places Listed

"Section 3. A place of public accommodation, entertainment, education or amusement within the meaning of this act shall be deemed to include inns, taverns, roadhouses, hotels, whether conducted for the entertainment of transient guests or for the accommodation of those seeking health, recreation or rest; or restaurants or eating houses or any place where food is sold for consumption on the premises, buffets, saloons, barrooms or any store, park or inclosure where spiritous or malt liquors are sold; ice cream parlors, confectioneries, soda fountains and all stores where ice cream, ice and fruit preparations or their derivatives, or where beverages of any kind are retailed for consumption on the premises, drug stores, dispensaries, clinics, hospitals, bathhouses, barbershops, theaters, motion-picture houses, airdromes, roof gardens, music halls, race courses, skating rinks, amusement and recreation parks, fairs, bowling alleys, gymnasiums, shooting galleries, billiards and pool parlors, public libraries, kindergartens, primary and secondary schools, high schools, academies, colleges and universities, business colleges and extension courses, garages and all public conveyances operated on land or water, as well as the stations and terminals thereof, and such privileges, accommodations, entertainment and amusement shall be in any part of such establishment or house, hall, building, open airdrome or otherwise set apart for the entertainment of the general public.

Damages for Person Aggrieved

"Section 4. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the foregoing sections or who shall aid or incite the violation of any of said provisions shall for each and every violation thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than $100 nor more than $500, to be recovered by the person aggrieved thereby in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the plaintiff or defendant shall reside, and shall also for every such violation be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than three months, or both, such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

"Section 5. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

WANAMAKER INSTITUTE

IN PHILADELPHIA DREW COLOR LINE—SHOULD BE PROTESTED

The Boston Mass Guardian
(Special)
Phila, Penn... Oct. 10/22/21—Last month a Colored teacher in the public schools of Lawrence, N. J. (perhaps Jim-Crow school) was refused admission to the Wanamaker Institute, 23rd and Walnut streets, when she applied to take a course in real estate. She was refused expressly for her color. The dean admitted they admitted Colored up to 5 years ago and got nettled when the woman showed him he had some now without knowing it.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Discrimination - 1921. South. (also S.C. Texas)

"Jim Crow" Film Bill Passed By South Carolina's House

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 16.—Under a bill passed to-day by the House and sent to the Senate, films showing as characters women of the white or negro race cannot be displayed in theaters used exclusively by persons of the race other than that of the women characters in the pictures and it does not apply to theaters for whites which have galleries for negroes. 2/17/21

NEGRO BASEBALL AT RICKWOOD MAY BE BARRED.

Atlanta Independent 3/3/21

Birmingham, Ala., February 26.—At its regular meeting Tuesday morning, the city commission was asked by petition backed by a delegation of white women to prohibit Negroes from playing baseball at Rockwood park, the grounds of the Southern League club, which is used by the Birmingham club of the colored southern league during the absence of the white team. The petition was signed by approximately seventy-five residents of the district along the car line to the ball park. The delegation of women in presenting the petition urged immediate action.

The matter was referred to John H. Taylor, commissioner of public safety, who will first make an investigation and then recommendations upon his findings at a later meeting.

It is set out in the petition that the games are "a nuisance and an imposition on the ladies living in this community." The full text of the petition follows:

"We, the undersigned citizens on and near Boulevard and Lancaster Stations, South Ensley car line, do hereby petition you to prohobit Negroes from playing ball at Rickwood Park, this being a nuisance and an imposition on the ladies living in this community.

"These games are always played in the afternoon when the men are away from home and the ladies and children have absolutely no protection and are forced to contend with them. They are boisterous, disrespectful, scrapping among themselves, loitering and lounging on the sidewalks, monopolizing the entire street. Therefore, we appeal to you to gaive this matter your careful consideration and relieve us of this nuisance."

Education for Colored People—The South

New York Tribune 3/3/21

If anybody thinks it an exaggeration to say that the South has not yet conceded the Negro the right to be educated, let that body hear the Southerners themselves. The Memphis Commercial-Appeal of Feb. 6, 1921, has an editorial entitled "Lest We Forget." The editorial is aimed against the bill for national aid to education, on the ground that the Negro might share in such aid. The Commercial-Appeal fears that a United States officer with a million dollar appropriation in his hands might not discriminate against Negro children. For this one sordid reason this editor opposes national aid. He is willing for poor whites to continue in ignorance for fear the Negroes may be enlightened. What a desperate situation a Southern white man of the type of this editor must find himself in!

And Memphis exemplifies this narrowness. The high school for Colored is not merely a disgrace but an actual menace to health and morals. The old dilapidated building may fall any day. The light is poor, and it is situated amongst shops, factories, railroad engines, freight cars and coal. Years ago, when the situation was much better than it is now, this was a white school, but even then the Commercial Appeal and other Memphis dailies cried out against it. They called it a "menace to the lives" of white children. They said it was unfit for a roost for bats. They compelled the school board to take the white children out of it. And three weeks after that the Colored high school was housed in that terrible building, and has been there for six years. It was "unfit for hogs" but fit for Colored children.

These people do not believe in educating Negroes. They maintain shams and camouflages as systems of "Negro education."

There are 162,000 people in Memphis and over 70,000, or 45 per cent. of these are Colored. But the Negro does not have one dollar out of twenty invested in his education. They do not seem to understand that the education of the Negro will help the community and that his ignorance will keep the whole citizenship back. They have no philosophy, but only a blind, helpless, pitiable prejudice.

The Negro had to be freed against the will of the South, and now the South says that it was a good thing to free the Negro. The Negro will have to be enfranchised and educated against the will of the South, and an hundred years from now their white grandchildren will say it was good.—Exchange.

Refusal to Discharge Negro Workers Causes Foreman's Suspension by Georgia Mayor.

Dallas Express 4/15/21

Moultrie, Ga., April 14.—When R. L. Hoggard, superintendent of the water and light plant at Camilla refused to carry out Mayor J. M. Spence's instructions to discharge the Negro firemen and put white men in their places the Mayor issued an order temporarily suspending Mr. Hoggard. The matter then went before a special session of Camilla City Council and when one of Camilla City Council and whence passed in 1918, giving the water and light superintendent authority to employ such help as he needed at the plant, Mayor Spence admitted he was without authority in the premises and he issued an order revoking his suspension of Mr. Hoggard.

At the meeting, however, Council passed a resolution asking Mr. Hoggard to employ white men "in his discretion such action was considered advisable."

After the meeting and the re-instatement of Superintendent Hoggard the white men employed by Mayor Spence resigned and the Negro firemen went back to work. Mr. Hoggard in explaining why he hadn't carried out the Mayor's instruction to "fire" the Negroes said that they were experienced men and had been on the job regularly for some ten or twelve years.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Discrimination—1921.

Texas.

HOUSTONS ARMISTICE DAY PARADE.

Houston Informer

Houston staged one of the greatest parades in its history on Armistice Day, when thousands of people, representing all phases of human endeavor and all walks of life—except one racial contingent—marched in one mighty and huge demonstration celebrating the day that means so much to the world's civilization.

But one regrettable and deplorable fact was noticeable and much and varied comment has been indulged in regarding the same.

Despite the fact that practically four thousand black boys of Houston and Harris County saw service at home and abroad in the late martial holocaust, not a single representative of the colored race was in that monster Armistice Day parade and as far as The Informer has been able to ascertain, not one single colored organization or individual was asked to participate in the same.

We have heard many rumors and explanations, as well as censures and criticisms, but not one removes the fact that since colored soldiers in the service and colored citizens at home contributed their "bit" (war term) to make possible our victory of arms over the central powers, the race should have been given recognition in the local celebration and all future ones.

When the news was flashed throughout the world of the signing of the terms of the armistice by the Germans on the morning of November 11, 1918, a mighty impromptu parade was staged on the local streets and in that mighty demonstration no color line was drawn, both white and colored celebrating together the most epochal day in the world's history.

What has transpired, happened or come to pass, locally, since that eventful day to make it necessary for colored citizens to be left entirely out of such a universal celebration and especially make gala a day that our sacrifices materially aided to bring about?

Where does the responsibility lie? Are those in charge of the parade guilty of gross negligence in this respect or is our race responsible due to its lack of organization and absence of real leadership in this community?

If the white citizens in charge of the parade had attempted to get our group in the street parade, to whom could they have gone with any hope of getting the co-operation of the race so necessary to have made a creditable showing?

Is the fault ours or does it necessarily fall upon those in charge of the parade preparations?

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Discrimination – 1921.

Wisconsin.

NOW PLANNING TO JIM-CROW BOXING GAME

(Chicago Herald-Examiner).

Chicago-whip 4/14/21

Milwaukee, May 10.—The National Boxing Association is working out a plan whereby Negro boxers will have championships of their own. Following a mail vote taken among members it has been decided to arrange for championship bouts among the leaders of the race, the winner in each division to be entitled to the rank of champion.

President Walter H. Liginger believes that this will prove a great help to the Negro boxer who, in many states, is practically forbidden to take part in a boxing bout in public. The Wisconsin boxing law does not permit of mixed fights, and only once since the law went into force in 1913 have Negro boxers apepared in a ring. That was during the war, when Sam Langford and Jeff Clark boxed at a war stamp benefit.

If the champion in the white class sees fit to challenge the winner in the black division, or vice versa, the association will place no barriers in front of them, but, as there are few states where these bouts can now be staged, the probability of their taking place is negligible.

"The association members, after many discussions, hit upon the new system as the best. Hereafter, championship bouts may be billed in the black and white classes. As there are no recognized champions in the black division right now, these will have to be fought for."

FIVE HOME RUNS FEATURE CONTEST

Detroit Stars Defeat Bacharachs in First of Series.

DETROIT, Mich., May 10.—Bacharach Giants of New York went down to deefat before the Detroit Stars in the first National Negro Baseball league game staged in this city, 9 to 8.

The contest, which was staged at Mack park before a big Saturday crowd, was a hard hitting affair, with five home runs featuring three of which went to the credit of the visitors. Wesley and Petway were the circuit clouters for the home team, while Brown, Lundy and Handy contributed them for the Bacharachs. Score:

BACHARACH GIANTS

	AB	H	O	A
Shively, m	5	3	4	0
Marcell, 3b	3	1	0	0
Pettus, 1b	3	3	11	0
Brown, lf	4	2	1	0
Lundy, s	5	2	1	4
Handy, 2b	3	1	2	2
Graham, r	3	1	0	0
Rajo, c	4	0	4	0
Tr'd'wll, p	2	0	0	2
Will'ms, p	1	0	1	1
Barber	1	1	0	0
Totals	37	14	24	9

...well does he remember it.

We pay taxes on millions of do
our quota to spiritual, civic and m
we do not depreciate the intrinsic v
'barred zone of residences." We
blood the right to acquire property
vations in deeds, or "easements r
o prevent our lawful entry. We
of creatures of flesh and blood to
which we should abide? We are n

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Discrimination - 1921.

Soldiers.

STARTLING INFORMATION TO BE REVEALED

Savannah Tribune

Lieut. Clifford Offered Data to Commission

4/9/21

NEGRO SOLDIERS UNDER WILSON ADMINISTRATION SUFFERED UNBELIEVABLE TREATMENT

Washington, D. C., April 6th (Associated Negro Press)—Startling information will be revealed in the War Risk Investigation asked for by President Harding. General Charles G. Dawes, of Chicago, heads the Commission, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt is one of the members. The Commission is now sitting in Washington, and during its sessions it will be disclosed that Negro soldiers, in that department, under the Wilson administration suffered shameful and unbelievable treatment.

One of the former officers who served in the War Risk department, Lieut. J. Williams Clifford, has gathered a fund of data on this subject, and he will offer it to the Commission.

In an exclusive interview for The Associated Negro Press, he declared: "It was because my petitions for these suffering men were practically ignored that I resigned from the department some time ago. The people will be aroused to action when they know what these brave boys are going through.

"What we need is close, sympathetic contact with all former soldiers. There are thousands of opportunities to be helpful that thousands of soldiers do not know anything about. We must educate them into the advantages of war risk, but the discriminations must be stopped.

Lieut. Clifford showed the Associated Negro Press representative letters that he has received from various soldiers. Only brief quotations from a few of them can be given here.

Oscar Flewellen, of Waco, Texas: "I have asked these doctors here in camp to send in my medical record but they will not look after the interests of the colored boys. Colored boys are treated like cattle and dogs. The officers are low bred, uncouth, and if they are not careful a race riot is liable to occur as these boys have all decided to stick if anything occurs."

S. H. Cavitt, Houston, Texas: "I write you in the interest of our colored returned soldiers and the treatment that is given them as to their just compensation and hospital treatment. It is quite evident that they are not getting what the Goverment gives to them, owing to the fact that there is no one here to represent them in their grievances; as the doctors and nurses turn deaf ears to their pleadings."

Lloyd Bates., Texarkana, Ark., "I have just received the letter stating that you have cut my compensation from $90.00 per month to $18.00 per month. I want to know why you cut the colored boys and allow the whites in the South to get $90.00 to $115.00 per month. I am asking how I am to work when I lost my chances when I entered the army, for I am now unable to walk and work and I am a cripple. I want a new rating from some doctor who does not call us Nigger and make us wait two hours until all the whites are waited on. I have proof from over 500 colored men in camp Logan who will say the same."

Augustus Stanberry, Dallas, Texas: "It seems that all these white doctors here are giving us a raw deal they will not send in our medical reports so that we can get our compensation."

Theodore Roe, Halley, Ark.: "I have waited patiently to hear from my medical report but it seems that no one in this camp will write or send in our reports for compensation. We do know they will write to the Bureau for the white boys but not for us."

J. E. Davis, Y. M. C. A. secretary, Marshall, Texas; wrote: "I do not know how it is in other states, but may I say to you that hundreds of colored people hereabouts in the State of Texas are being robbed, cheated, deprived of the things rightly due them from the Bureau. I have just received information of a man's having secured an agreement from the War Risk policies for the payment of a considerable sum of the proceeds if he will adjust it or get them the money.

There are scores and scores of cases similar to these, many of them unprintable in their scandalous debauchery. In the matter of neglect, covering up and studied insult, it appears that thousands of disabled colored Americans have suffered untold agony

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education, 1921

Colleges

Except: Change of Heads (See each),
Finance